Directory of Federal Regulatory Agencies

Second Edition 1980

Compiled by **Ronald J. Penoyer**

CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF AMERICAN BUSINESS
Formal Publication Number 31
April 1980

PREFACE

This second edition of the Directory of Federal Regulatory Agencies was compiled at the Center for the Study of American Business in response to continuing requests for comprehensive and current information on the wide-ranging forms of government regulation which affect many vital, diverse aspects of the American economic system. It is intended to be a compact yet thorough compendium of factual data pertaining to 57 major federal regulatory agencies, compiled from a variety of official sources and presented in such a way as to be of maximum help to a diverse audience.

The materials contained in this document are meant to be free of value judgments. However, even the quickest glance at these data should make clear one, unimpeachable fact: that almost every facet of business activity is subject to the rules, standards, or other controls of one or more federal agencies which have the power to review, inspect, modify, or even reject the work of private industry.

The first edition of this Directory was prepared in 1978 by two members of the Center staff, Marcia B. Wallace and Ronald J. Penoyer. The present edition was compiled and updated by Ronald J. Penoyer.

Center for the Study
of American Business

Kenneth Chilton
Acting Director

CONTENTS

Introduction i

Part One

Growth in Federal Regulatory Agencies: An Historical Perspective 1

Figure 1: An Historical Perspective to Agency Growth 2

The New Forms of Social Regulation 3

Figure 2: Total Federal Regulatory Budgets 4

Figure 3: Regulatory Agency Staffing 4

Figure 4: A Decade-by-Decade Comparison of Major Regulatory Legislation 5

Summary 6

Table 1: Expenditures on Federal Regulatory Activities 7

Table 2: Staffing for Federal Regulatory Activities 8

Table 3: Expenditures by Federal Regulatory Agencies 9

Table 4: Employment by Federal Regulatory Agencies 14

Part Two

Introduction 19

Category A: Independent Regulatory Agencies 20

Category B: Regulatory Agencies Within Executive Departments 48

Part Three

Chronological Tables 79

Table 1: Chronology of Regulatory Agencies 80

Table 2: Chronology of Regulatory Legislation 83

Appendix
Methodology and Sources of Information 109
Index 111

INTRODUCTION

The *Directory of Federal Regulatory Agencies* is designed to serve two primary purposes: (1) to help busy people find their way through the federal government's maze of regulatory agencies and activities, and (2) to provide a measurement of both the size and the cost, in taxpayer dollars, of operating the major federal regulatory agencies. In short, the *Directory* attempts to meet the informational needs of business executives, government policymakers, academic researchers, and other individuals who are concerned with the various effects which regulation has on business, the economy, and society as a whole.

This second edition of the *Directory* describes in brief the purpose, functions, structure, budgets and staffing of each of some fifty-seven regulatory agencies.* These federal agencies are presented in Part Two in two categories: (1) independent agencies existing autonomously (such as the Civil Aeronautics Board), and (2) administrative divisions existing within departments of the executive branch (such as the Agricultural Marketing Service in the Department of Agriculture).

Though no precise measure of the level of federal regulatory activity exists, the compilations of budgets and staffing for the major agencies over a twelve-year period that are presented in Part One do, at least, give an accurate and reliable picture of the size and operating costs of the federal regulatory establishment itself. These data, coupled with the individual descriptions of agencies in Part Two and the chronological lists contained in Part Three, provide a relatively comprehensive yet compact analysis of federal regulatory activity in the United States.**

*Agencies which exclusively perform taxation, subsidy, and credit functions are not included in this *Directory*, although some people might consider these activities "regulatory" in nature. The Internal Revenue Service, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Federal Housing Administration, and the Federal Insurance Administration are good examples of these excluded organizations. Agencies which administer defense contracts and procurement procedures are likewise excluded.

**Methodology for all calculations and descriptions is presented in the Appendix.

PART ONE

Growth In Federal Regulatory Agencies: An Historical Perspective

The tables and figures which follow indicate a number of interesting facts about the growth, scope, and nature of government regulation in the United States. Figure 1 depicts the expansion in sheer numbers of federal regulatory agencies. By 1900, only six major regulatory agencies existed in the federal bureaucracy. Between the turn of the century and 1930, eight more were added. In the "New Deal" decade of the 1930s, ten agencies were legislated into existence, and subsequently the overall number of agencies (twenty-four) remained relatively stable until the 1960s. In that decade, seven more agencies were created, including influential ones such as the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

It is the past decade, however, that has seen the most dramatic increase in regulatory agencies. Between 1970 and 1979, twenty-one new agencies were formed, and two others became new "offshoots" of an older agency. Among these are some of the most wide-ranging regulatory agencies, including the Environmental Protection Agency, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. The creation of these agencies, moreover, marked the beginning of a trend toward new forms of "social" regulation, quite distinct from the traditional, "economic" or industry-specific form of regulation.

Both Table 1, *Expenditures on Federal Regulatory Activities,* and Table 2, *Staffing for Federal Regulatory Activities,*[1] clearly demonstrate in quantitative terms the very substantial increases in the size, range and cost of the activities of regulatory agencies in the decade of the 1970s.[2] Table 1, in which budget increases are calculated both nominally and in "real" terms (after adjustments for inflation), shows an increase of 537 percent in total regulatory outlays between 1970 and 1979. Table 2 indicates that staffing during the same period more than tripled—from roughly 27,600 people to 87,500. This expansion shows few signs of abating in the 1980s, since total agency budgets in fiscal 1981 are estimated at $6.9 billion, an increase of $900 million over fiscal 1980.

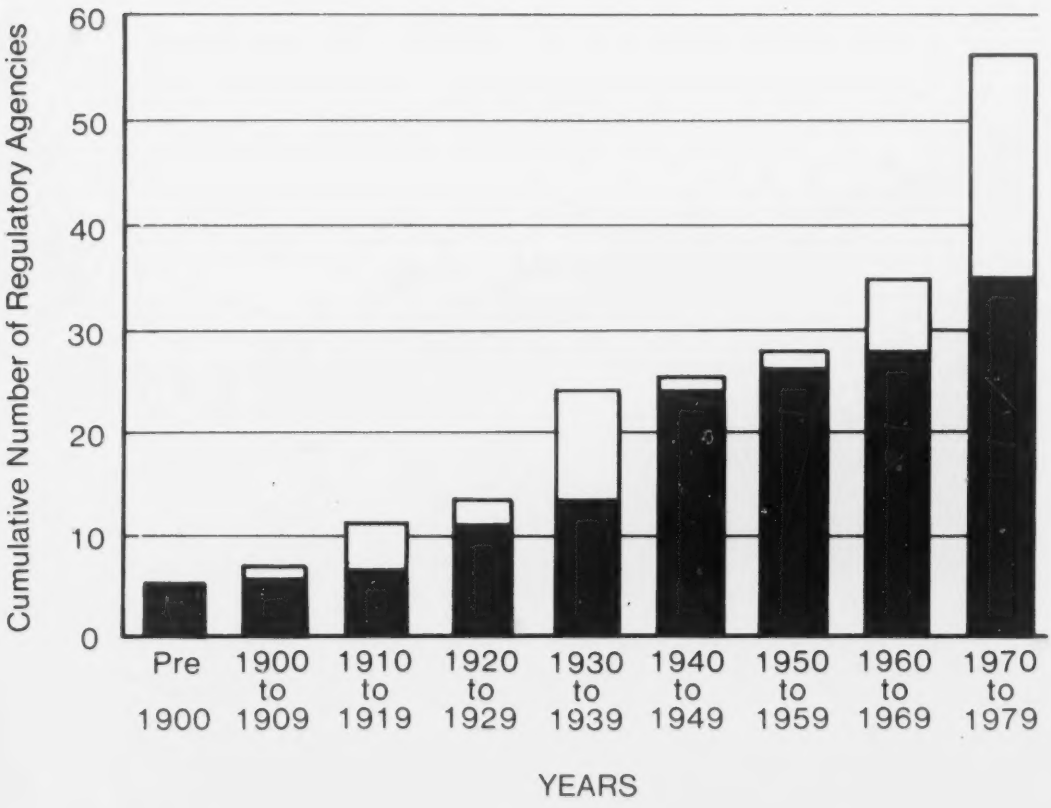
---

[1] All budget figures in this report were calculated from the original 1981 U.S. Budget (released in January 1980), before moves were begun in March of 1980 to balance the Budget. Likewise, all staffing figures are from the original 1981 Budget, calculated before a freeze was placed on federal hiring of civilian employees.

[2] It should be stressed that the figures presented here are underestimated, since regulatory budgets and staffing for three agencies (the Small Business Administration, the Foreign Agriculture Service [USDA], and the Materials Transportation Bureau [DOT]) cannot be separately identified in the agencies' total budgets and staffing, and are therefore treated as zero values.

FIGURE 1

AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE TO AGENCY GROWTH



Source: Center for the Study of American Business

Note: Agencies do not total 57 since some agencies have split regulatory functions between two or more spin-off agencies. The date that the parent organization was established was used to create the chart.

In the broad picture, regulatory budgets in the 1970s grew at an average rate of slightly more than one-half billion dollars annually (in nominal dollars). When expressed in 1970 dollars, the average annual budget increase during the decade was close to one-quarter billion dollars. Though the 1980 budget reflects no growth in "real" expenditures, the 1981 budget does reflect a "real" budget increase of $170 million (1970 dollars), or nearly the average annual increase experienced in the 1970s. Figures 2 and 3, *Total Federal Regulatory Budgets* and *Regulatory Agency Staffing* illustrate the growth pattern of agency budgets and staffing. Both the budgets (in 1970 dollars) and the staffing spurted upwards in the early 1970s, and then settled into a steady growth rate thereafter.

One additional measure of regulatory activity is the actual number of major laws passed by Congress. Figure 4, *A Decade-by-Decade Comparison of Major Regulatory Legislation,* traces this growth in the twentieth century for all major regulatory legislation, with breakdowns for both social and economic categories. This figure makes clear the fact that the decade of the 1970s is unsurpassed in the enactment of major legislative controls over business activities—over 120 major regulatory laws were passed in the 1970s alone. This "growth period" far outweighs the decade of the 1960s or the "New Deal" 1930s in terms of sheer volume of major federal regulatory statutes. (See Table 2, *Chronology of Regulatory Legislation,* in Part Three for the full listing of the major laws in all regulatory categories.)

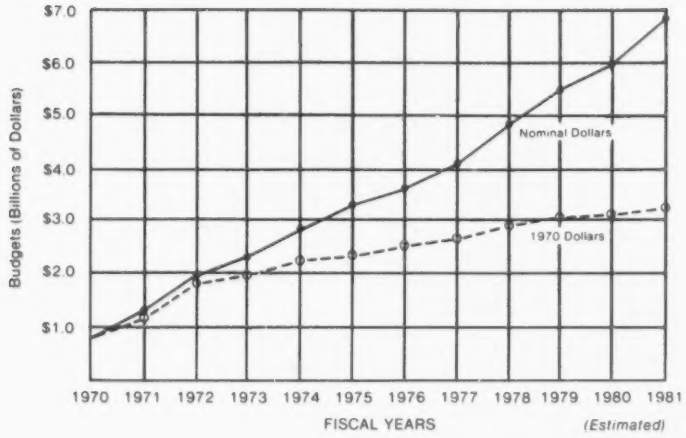
The New Forms of Social Regulation

Tables 1 and 2 further indicate that by far the greatest increases in budgets and staffing in the past decade have occurred in areas of "social" regulation—Consumer Safety and Health, Job Safety and Other Working Conditions, and Environment and Energy. The term "social" regulation refers to forms of regulation which, while directed at the behavior of business firms, are designed to achieve goals that pertain to society and social conditions: cleaner air and water, equal employment opportunity, safe work environments, the safety of consumers, and so on. The impacts of these social controls are economy-wide or "cross-cutting"—that is, they affect a broad spectrum of industries and workers rather than specific segments.

Between 1970 and 1979, budgets for regulatory activities in the social area (see Table 1) increased 760 percent, in contrast to an increase of only 171 percent for the older, more traditional economic forms of regulation. The leading category of growth in all forms of regulation is Environment and Energy, with budgets which increased from $85 million in 1970 to over $1.5 billion in 1979—a tremendous 1680 percent increase over the decade of the 1970s. In ad-

FIGURE 2

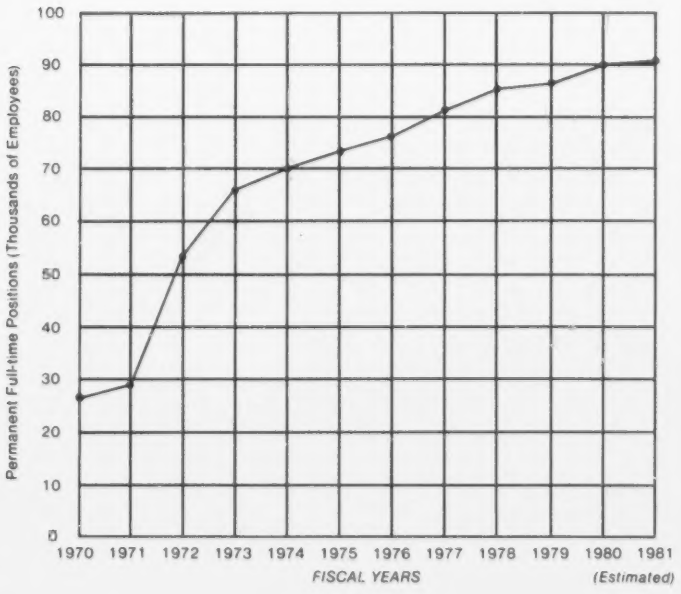
TOTAL FEDERAL REGULATORY BUDGETS



Source: Center for the Study of American Business

FIGURE 3

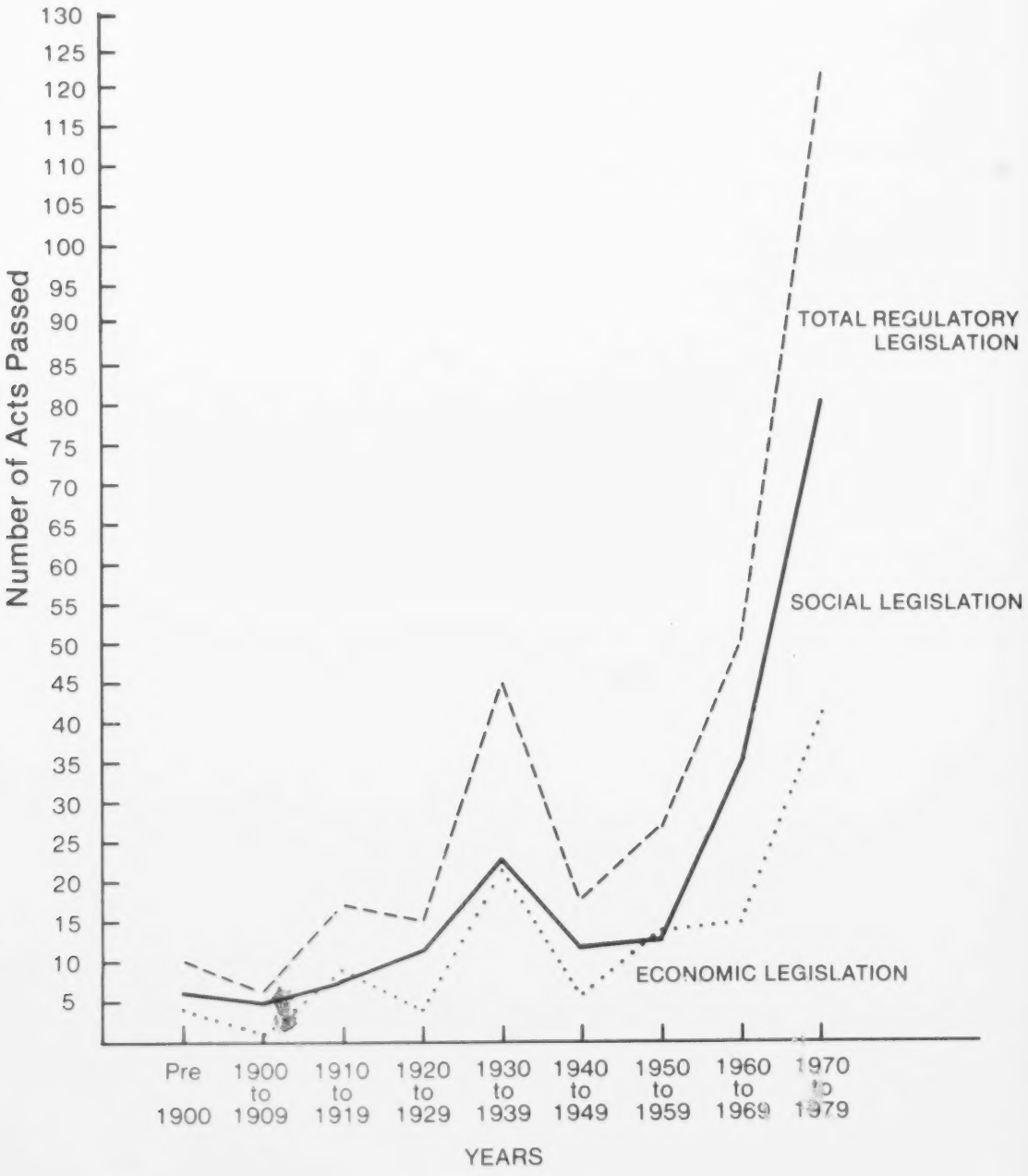
REGULATORY AGENCY STAFFING



Source: Center for the Study of American Business

FIGURE 4

A DECADE-BY-DECADE COMPARISON OF MAJOR REGULATORY LEGISLATION



Source: Center for the Study of American Business

dition, the 1970 budget of $539 million for all agencies involved in social regulation represented 62 percent of the total budget for all regulatory agencies of $866 million; in 1981, social regulation budgets represented 85 percent of the total ($5.9 billion out of a total budget of $6.9 billion).

Staffing figures (Table 2) present a consistent picture of the emergence of non-economic forms of regulation. Social regulation staffing increased 555 percent in the 1970s, while the old-line, economic regulatory agencies increased staff by only 33 percent during the decade. As was the case with the budgets, the newer forms of regulation now represent a much more significant portion of the total regulatory staffing in 1981 than was the case in 1970—73 percent of the total 1981 staffing, as opposed to 35 percent of the 1970 figures.

All budget and staffing figures (1970-1981) can be studied in detail in Tables 3 and 4 which follow. These tables are the full versions of Tables 1 and 2 respectively, showing annual budget and staffing breakdowns for each of the fifty-seven agencies in this *Directory.*

Summary

It can be remarked, in general, that federal regulatory activities during the decade of the 1970s grew not only in absolute terms but also in terms of penetration into the daily decision making activities of nearly all areas of management in the modern American firm. The rapid expansion of social regulation, moreover, has often been called the new "wave" of regulation because of its pervasiveness and its engulfing nature. It can be said in summary, then, that the twelve years of budget and staffing data compiled and analyzed in this report indicate that this new wave has not yet reached its crest.

TABLE 1

Expenditures on Federal Regulatory Activities

(Fiscal Years, Millions of Dollars)

Area of Regulation	*1970*	*1971*	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*	*1975*	*1976*	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*(Estimated) 1980*	*1981*	*% Change 1970 to 1979*	*% of 1981 Budget*
Social Regulation														
Consumer Safety and Health	$ 392	$ 593	$ 948	$1059	$1251	$1347	$1464	$1772	$2261	$2474	$2606	$2857	+ 531%	41%
Job Safety and Other Working Conditions	62	104	124	227	310	379	447	492	544	642	742	800	+ 935%	12%
Environment and Energy	85	146	493	585	759	967	1026	1047	1296	1517	1688	2217	+ 1685%	32%
Total Social Regulation	539	843	1565	1871	2320	2693	2937	3311	4101	4633	5036	5874	+ 760%	85%
Economic Regulation														
Finance and Banking	106	123	134	142	158	186	211	240	273	296	294	352	+ 179%	5%
Industry-Specific Regulation	125	151	166	140	203	220	251	286	297	318	377	384	+ 154%	5%
General Business	96	105	120	133	153	169	199	225	245	271	316	327	+ 182%	5%
Total Economic Regulation	327	379	420	415	514	575	661	751	815	885	987	1063	+ 171%	15%
Grand Total	$ 866	$1222	$1985	$2286	$2834	$3268	$3598	$4062	$4916	$5518	$6023	$6937	+ 537%	100%
Annual Nominal Increase		41%	62%	15%	24%	15%	10%	13%	21%	12%	9%	15%		
Annual GNP Deflator		5.1%	4.1%	5.8%	9.7%	9.6%	5.3%	5.5%	7.3%	8.9%	8.9%	8.8%		
GNP Deflator Index[1]	100	105.1	109.4	115.7	127.0	139.2	146.5	154.6	165.9	180.7	196.7	214.0		
Total in 1970 $	$ 866	$1163	$1814	$1976	$2231	$2348	$2456	$2627	$2963	$3054	$3062	$3242		
Annual Real % Increase		34%	56%	9%	13%	5%	5%	7%	13%	3%	0%	6%		

NOTE: [1]GNP Deflator figures for years 1971-1977 are taken from *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1978.* Figures for 1978-1981 are taken from the *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1981.*

Source: Center for the Study of American Business

TABLE 2

Staffing for Federal Regulatory Activities

(Fiscal Years, Permanent Full-Time Positions)

Area of Regulation	*1970*	*1971*	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*	*1975*	*1976*	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*(Estimated) 1980*	*1981*	*% Change 1970 to 1979*	*% of 1981 Staffing*
Social Regulation														
Consumer Safety and Health	5786	6212	22274	28518	28066	28333	29193	32282	32113	32494	32480	32435	+462%	36%
Job Safety and Other Working Conditions	3921	4337	5100	9946	10820	11893	12563	13278	13596	14727	14917	15084	+276%	17%
Environment and Energy	n/a	240	8282	8830	11271	11872	12314	12846	16175	16353	18044	18690	(1)	20%
Total Social Regulation	9707	10789	35656	47294	50157	52098	54070	58406	61884	63574	65441	66209	+555%	73%
Economic Regulation														
Finance and Banking	6203	6631	6692	7006	7046	7413	8333	8736	9780	9195	9424	9476	+48%	10%
Industry-Specific Regulation	5874	5771	5798	6112	6583	7215	7538	7473	7267	7525	7726	7676	+28%	9%
General Business	5877	5914	6207	6548	6911	7280	7378	7390	7254	7240	7359	7464	+23%	8%
Total Economic Regulation	17954	18316	18697	19666	20540	21908	23249	23599	24301	23960	24509	24616	+33%	27%
Grand Total	27661	29105	54353	66960	70697	84006	77319	74006	86185	87534	89950	90825	+216%	100%
Annual % Increase		5%	87%	23%	6%	5%	4%	6%	5%	2%	3%	1%		

NOTE: (1) % change cannot be calculated since no staffing figures were available for 1970.

Source: Center for the Study of American Business

TABLE 3

Expenditures by Federal Regulatory Agencies

(Fiscal Years, Millions of Dollars)

Agency	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	(Estimated) 1980	(Estimated) 1981
SOCIAL REGULATION												
CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH												
Consumer Product Safety Commission	—	—	—	*	$ 19	$ 34	$ 38	$ 40	$ 40	$ 39	$ 45	$ 44
Department of Agriculture:												
Agricultural Marketing Service	$131	$156	$142	$ 40	$ 31	$ 36	$ 36	$ 38	$ 29	$ 31	$ 35	$ 36
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	66	68	71	71	65	68	64	69	99	104	137	93
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	—	—	267	308	314	343	375	336	201	240	258	263
Federal Grain Inspection Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	11	18	26	28
Food Safety and Quality Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	581	586	545	724
SUBTOTAL	$197	$224	$480	$419	$410	$447	$475	$590	$921	$979	$1001	$1144
Department of Health and Human Services:												
Food and Drug Administration	68	85	105	143	165	201	218	245	276	300	309	314
Department of Housing and Urban Development:												
Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations, and Consumer Protection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	20	31	32
Department of Justice:												
Antitrust Division	$ 9	$ 11	$ 12	$ 13	$ 14	$ 18	$ 22	$ 26	$ 36	$ 53	$ 45	$ 47
Drug Enforcement Administration	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	8	12	9	9	9	13	14	14
SUBTOTAL	$ 9	$ 11	$ 12	$ 22	$ 22	$ 30	$ 31	$ 35	$ 45	$ 66	$ 59	$ 61

TABLE 3 (continued)

Agency	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	(Estimated) 1980	1981
CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH (cont.)												
Department of Transportation:												
Coast Guard	$ 57	$ 58	$ 66	$ 76	$210	$162	$192	$261	$325	$367	$399	$444
Federal Aviation Administration	n/a	133	159	171	172	178	197	202	209	230	246	256
Federal Highway Administration	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	36	40	41	38	31	41	37
Federal Railroad Administration	4	5	5	7	7	9	15	17	18	25	24	29
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	32	45	72	77	77	75	62	82	89	114	119	160
SUBTOTAL	$ 93	$241	$302	$331	$466	$460	$506	$603	$679	$767	$829	$926
Department of the Treasury:												
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	n/a	n/a	n/a	$ 70	$ 79	$ 95	$103	$117	$128	$131	$144	$146
Customs Service	20	26	42	67	82	71	82	129	139	157	171	172
SUBTOTAL	$ 20	$ 26	$ 42	$137	$161	$166	$185	$246	$267	$288	$315	$318
National Transportation Safety Board	5	6	7	7	8	9	11	13	16	15	17	18
TOTAL--CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH	$392	$593	$948	$1059	$1251	$1347	$1464	$1772	$2261	$2474	$2606	$2857
JOB SAFETY AND OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS												
Department of Labor:												
Employment Standards Administration	n/a	$ 31	$ 34	$ 34	$ 56	$ 72	$ 84	$ 60	$ 68	$107	$117	$121
Labor-Management Services Administration	12	17	21	24	24	27	37	47	49	53	56	58
Mine Safety and Health Administration	n/a	n/a	n/a	52	59	68	84	98	109	131	144	153
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	—	—	—	37	69	90	109	127	147	155	185	208
SUBTOTAL	$ 12	$ 48	$ 55	$147	$208	$257	$314	$332	$373	$446	$502	$540
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	12	16	21	28	42	56	59	72	74	92	120	135
National Labor Relations Board	38	40	47	48	55	61	68	81	90	97	113	117

TABLE 3 (continued)

Agency	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	(Estimated) 1980	1981
JOB SAFETY AND OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS (cont.)												
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	—	*	1	4	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	8
TOTAL—JOB SAFETY AND OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	$ 62	$104	$124	$227	$310	$379	$447	$492	$544	$64[illegible]	$742	$800
ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY												
Council on Environmental Quality	n/a	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	1	4	4	3
Department of Defense:												
Army Corps of Engineers	2	4	8	7	10	16	22	32	38	43	40	44
Department of Energy:												
Economic Regulatory Administration	—	—	—	—	33	6	40	49	79	82	147	156
Department of Interior:												
Fish and Wildlife Service	n/a	n/a	$ 1	$ 4	$ 5	$ 6	$ 9	$ 13	$ 17	$ 21	$ 23	$ 25
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	34	74	97
SUBTOTAL	n/a	n/a	$ 1	$ 4	$ 5	$ 6	$ 9	$ 13	$ 22	$ 55	$ 97	$122
Environmental Protection Agency	71	125	455	527	629	850	772	718	885	1024	1084	1391
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	12	16	27	45	80	86	180	231	271	309	307	476
Office of the Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	9	25
TOTAL—ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY	$ 85	$146	$493	$585	$759	$967	$1026	$1047	$1296	$1517	$1688	$2217
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION	539	843	1565	1871	2320	2693	2937	3311	4101	4633	5036	5874

TABLE 3 (continued)

Agency	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	(Estimated) 1980	(Estimated) 1981
ECONOMIC REGULATION												
FINANCE AND BANKING												
Department of the Treasury:												
Comptroller of the Currency	$ 32	$ 37	$ 39	$ 43	$ 50	$ 65	$ 77	$ 83	$ 91	$ 97	$109	$118
Farm Credit Administration	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	8	9	10	12	13
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	39	46	50	52	58	66	74	88	105	115	122	132
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	21	24	27	27	30	33	36	41	45	47	21	57
Federal Reserve System Board of Governors	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	11	11	11
National Credit Union Administration	7	8	9	9	9	10	10	12	14	16	19	21
TOTAL—FINANCE AND BANKING	$106	$123	$134	$142	$158	$186	$211	$240	$273	$296	$294	$352
INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC REGULATION												
Civil Aeronautics Board	$ 48	$ 67	$ 76	$ 86	$ 89	$ 81	$ 91	$103	$101	$ 99	$124	$116
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	—	—	*	—	—	1	11	13	14	15	17	19
Federal Communications Commission	24	27	28	22	38	48	52	56	64	70	76	77
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	18	19	21	22	27	34	36	41	38	50	70	76
Federal Maritime Commission	4	5	5	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12
Interstate Commerce Commission	27	28	31	44	38	44	47	59	65	67	79	84
Renegotiation Board	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	—	—
TOTAL—INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC REGULATION	$125	$151	$166	$140	$203	$220	$251	$286	$297	$318	$377	$384
GENERAL BUSINESS												
Cost Accounting Standards Board	n/a	*	$ 1	$ 1	$ 1	$ 1	$ 1	$ 2	$ 2	$ 1	$ 1	$ 1
Council on Wage and Price Stability	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	3	10	10
Department of Commerce:												
Industry and Trade Administration	—	—	$ 2	$ 2	$ 3	$ 4	$ 2	$ 7	$ 7	$ 18	$ 28	$ 29
Patent and Trademark Office	49	55	60	65	73	71	84	87	92	97	103	109
SUBTOTAL	$ 49	$ 55	$ 62	$ 67	$ 76	$ 75	$ 86	$ 94	$ 99	$115	$131	$138

TABLE 3 (continued)

Agency	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	(Estimated) 1980	(Estimated) 1981
GENERAL BUSINESS (cont.)												
Federal Election Commission	—	—	—	--	—	*	4	7	7	7	10	9
Federal Trade Commission	20	22	25	27	32	39	44	52	59	63	70	71
International Trade Commission	4	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	12	16	17
Library of Congress:												
Copyright Office	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4
Securities and Exchange Commission	22	23	26	30	35	44	51	54	61	66	74	77
TOTAL—GENERAL BUSINESS	$ 96	$105	$120	$133	$153	$169	$199	$225	$245	$271	$316	$327
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION	327	379	420	415	514	575	661	751	815	885	987	1063
GRAND TOTAL	$866	$1222	$1985	$2286	$2834	$3268	$3598	$4062	$4916	$5518	$6023	$6937

* = less than $500,000
– = agency was not operational
n/a = not available

Source: Center for the Study of American Business

PART TWO

This part of the *Directory* is divided into two sections: *Category A*: Independent Regulatory Agencies, and *Category B*: Regulatory Agencies within Executive Departments. There are two technical exceptions to this—the Council on Environmental Quality and the Council on Wage and Price Stability, which are units of the Executive Office of the President but are grouped here as independent regulatory agencies.

An "(L)" after an agency's name indicates that the agency has limited regulatory functions. For instance, the Fish and Wildlife Service in the Department of the Interior, whose primary duties involve the preservation of wildlife habitats and the maintenance of fisheries and refuges, has a peripheral regulatory function by virtue of administering legislation such as the Endangered Species Act.

Each of the fifty-seven major regulatory agencies is described according to a standard format. Any exceptions to this format are explained or otherwise noted in the text.

CATEGORY A:
INDEPENDENT REGULATORY AGENCIES

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

1825 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20428
Telephone: (202) 673-5990

Purpose: To promote and regulate the civil air transport industry.

Regulatory Activity: The Board has authority to: (1) grant air carrier licenses; (2) regulate routes, passenger fares and the rates for cargo and service mail; (3) regulate corporate agreements and interlocking relationships involving air carriers; (4) regulate the accounting and reporting by air carriers; and (5) investigate and prosecute violations of the economic provisions of the Federal Aviation Act.

Established: 1940

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 973; P.L. 75-703)
Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 731; P.L. 85-726)
Airline Deregulation Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1705; P.L. 95-504)

The CAB took over the functions of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, which was established in 1938.

Organization: This is an independent agency governed by a five-member board, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Note: The Airline Deregulation Act decreased the CAB's control over pricing (air fares) and provided a timetable for phasing out the Board completely by 1985.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80 (Estimated)*	*81 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	48	67	76	86	89	81	91	103	101	99	124	116
Staffing	685	690	761	703	718	718	758	787	804	811	745	690

TABLE 4

Employment by Federal Regulatory Agencies

(Fiscal Years)

Agency	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	(Estimated) 1980	1981
SOCIAL REGULATION												
CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH												
Consumer Product Safety Commission	—	—	—	586	836	890	896	889	900	881	880	880
Department of Agriculture:												
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	—	—	14811	14969	14929	14613	14765	4958	4302	4298	4250	4232
Federal Grain Inspection Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	715	830	780	817
Food Safety and Quality Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11729	11736	11585	11704	11789
SUBTOTAL	—	—	14811	14969	14929	14613	14765	16857	16753	16713	16734	16838
Department of Health and Human Services:												
Food and Drug Administration	4152	4360	5431	6751	6116	6206	6362	7340	7483	7656	7654	7643
Department of Justice:												
Antitrust Division	595	610	630	629	629	712	856	907	920	977	939	939[1]

[1]1981 staffing estimated by using the same level as 1980 estimate.

TABLE 4 (continued)

Agency	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	(Estimated) 1980	1981
CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH (cont.)												
Department of Transportation:												
Federal Highway Administration	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	229	234	234	241	267	292	292
Federal Railroad Administration	246	244	272	272	369	369	412	376	400	474	484	484
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	518	717	841	841	881	881	881	918	909	874	874	874
SUBTOTAL	764	961	1113	1113	1250	1479	1527	1528	1550	1615	1650	1650
Department of the Treasury:												
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	—	—	—	4181	4015	4123	4401	4376	4140	4297	4254	4113
National Transportation Safety Board	275	281	289	289	291	310	386	385	367	355	369	372
TOTAL—CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH	5786	6212	22274	28518	28066	28333	29193	32282	32113	32494	32480	32435
JOB SAFETY AND OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS												
Department of Labor												
Labor-Management Services Administration	860	1118	1081	1084	1003	1353	1491	1522	1399	1325	1325	1327
Mine Safety and Health Administration[a]	—	—	—	2493	2810	2940	3149	3470	3798	3703	3741	3694
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	—	—	—	1699	1830	2471	2494	2717	2674	2855	2928	2928
SUBTOTAL	860	1118	1081	5276	5643	6764	7134	7709	7871	7883	7994	7949
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	780	910	1325	1909	2416	2384	2584	2487	2705	3752	3779	3891
National Labor Relations Board	2281	2299	2573	2573	2573	2573	2670	2901	2849	2921	2965	3065

TABLE 4 (continued)

Agency	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	(Estimated) 1980	1981
JOB SAFETY AND OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS (cont.)												
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	—	10	121	188	188	172	175	181	171	171	179	179
TOTAL—JOB SAFETY AND OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	3921	4337	5100	9946	10820	11893	12563	13278	13596	14727	14917	15084
ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY												
Council on Environmental Quality	n/a	54	57	56	50	50	44	40	32	32	32	32
Department of Defense:												
Army Corps of Engineers	n/a	186	233	282	480	613	684	757	889	946	946[2]	946[2]
Department of Energy:												
Economic Regulatory Administration	—	—	—	—	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1829	1957	2322	2338
Department of Interior:												
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	603	768	759	768
Environmental Protection Agency	n/a	n/a	7992	8492	9203	9203	9297	9550	10156	10153	11004	11226
Nuclear Regulatory Commission[b]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1538	2006	2289	2499	2666	2472	2851	3147
Office of the Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	130	233
TOTAL—ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY	n/a	240	8282	8830	11271	11872	12314	12846	16175	16353	18044	18690
TOTAL—SOCIAL REGULATION	9707	10789	35656	47294	50157	52098	54070	58406	61884	63574	65441	66209
ECONOMIC REGULATION												
FINANCE AND BANKING												
Department of the Treasury:												
Comptroller of the Currency	1920	2081	2226	2466	2499	2546	3075	2907	3069	3258	3259	3258
Farm Credit Administration	225	229	222	225	229	229	238	253	230	254	266	266

[2]1979 figures used as estimates.

TABLE 4 (continued)

Agency	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	(Estimated) 1980	1981
FINANCE AND BANKING (cont.)												
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	2669	2952	2897	3019	3005	3164	3600	4162	4426	3641	3691	3741
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	933	883	833	816	816	904	826	826	1447	1396	1480	1480
National Credit Union Administration	456	486	514	480	497	570	594	588	608	646	728	731
TOTAL—FINANCE AND BANKING	6203	6631	6692	7006	7046	7413	8333	8736	9780	9195	9424	9476
INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC REGULATION												
Civil Aeronautics Board	685	690	701	703	718	718	758	787	804	811	745	690
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	—	—	—	—	—	496	497	470	530	530	550	550
Federal Communications Commission	1637	1647	1693	1801	2021	2020	2129	2159	2068	2088	2238	2238
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	1162	1182	1171	1263	1300	1320	1398	1333[3]	1268	1589	1813	1813
Federal Maritime Commission	250	288	285	292	309	319	319	319	331	321	356	361
Interstate Commerce Commission	1907	1725	1725	1865	2035	2142	2237	2205	2068	1983	2024	2024
Renegotiation Board[c]	233	239	223	188	200	200	200	200	198	203	—	—
TOTAL—INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC REGULATION	5874	5771	5798	6112	6583	7215	7538	7473	7267	7525	7726	7676
GENERAL BUSINESS												
Cost Accounting Standards Board	n/a	32	38	41	41	42	42	37	35	30	28	20
Council on Wage and Price Stability	—	—	—	—	—	41	44	44	40	233	233	237
Department of Commerce:												
Patent and Trademark Office	2795	2807	2836	2999	2993	3014	3014	2932	2937	2700	2734	2834

[3]Estimated by averaging 1976 and 1978 staffing.

TABLE 4 (continued)

Agency	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	(Estimated) 1980	1981
GENERAL BUSINESS (cont.)												
Federal Election Commission	—	—	—	—	—	62	160	197	215	242	251	251
Federal Trade Commission	1385	1385	1390	1530	1560	1569	1638	1668	1650	1665	1665	1665
International Trade Commission[d]	265	280	285	322	398	408	426	395	368	361	428	428
Securities and Exchange Commission	1432	1410	1658	1656	1919	2144	2054	2117	2009	2009	2020	2029
TOTAL—GENERAL BUSINESS	5877	5914	6207	6548	6911	7280	7378	7390	7254	7240	7359	7464
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION	17954	18316	18697	19666	20540	21908	23249	23599	24301	23960	24509	24616
GRAND TOTAL	27661	29105	54353	66960	70697	74006	77319	82005	86185	87534	89950	90825

* = less than $500,000
– = agency was not operational
n/a = not available

Source: Center for the Study of American Business

Notes:

(a) 1973-77 figures are for the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration
(b) 1974 figure is for the Atomic Energy Commission
(c) Agency abolished in 1979
(d) 1970-74 figures are for the Tariff Commission

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

2033 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20581
Telephone: (202) 254-6387

Purpose: To regulate transactions involving futures delivery, options, and leverage contracts in commodities.

Regulatory Activity: Under the Commodity Exchange Act of 1936 (as amended), the CFTC has both rule making and enforcement powers over trading in more than 55 commodities on 11 exchanges. It also regulates the activities of commodity exchange members, futures industry salespeople registered with the Commission, and trading advisors or commodity pool operators. The CFTC also sets minimum financial requirements for futures brokers and options dealers, and monitors market information and statistics provided by traders. The agency has the power to file cases directly in federal district courts.

Established: October 23, 1974

Operational: April 21, 1975

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Commodity Exchange Act of 1922 (42 Stat. 998), as amended by the Act of October 23, 1974 (88 Stat. 1389; P.L. 93-463) and the Act of September 30, 1978 (92 Stat. 865; P.L. 95-405)

The CFTC is the successor to the Commodity Exchange Authority, which was established in 1922 within the Department of Agriculture.

Organization: This independent agency is headed by a five-member commission appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Commodities Regulated: Include lumber, metals (including gold and silver), U.S. silver coins, Treasury bills and bonds, foreign currencies, wood and petroleum products, livestock, coffee, frozen concentrated orange juice, soybeans, pork bellies,and turkeys.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1975-1981)

						(Estimated)	
	75	***76***	***77***	***78***	***79***	***80***	***81***
Budget ($ millions)	1	11	13	14	15	17	19
Staffing	496	497	470	530	530	550	550

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

1111 Eighteenth Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20207
Telephone: (301) 492-6590

Purpose: To protect the public against unreasonable risks of injury associated with consumer products.

Regulatory Activity: The Commission has authority: (1) to issue and enforce safety standards governing the design, construction, contents, performance, and labeling of more than 10,000 consumer products; and (2) to ban hazardous consumer products.

Established: October 27, 1972

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Consumer Product Safety Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 1207; P.L. 92-573)

The Commission is responsible for the administration of four acts, which were under the jurisdiction of different agencies until 1972:

Flammable Fabrics Act of 1954 (67 Stat. 111; P.L. 83-88), as amended
Refrigerator Safety Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 953; P.L. 84-930)
Hazardous Substances Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 372; P.L. 86-613), as amended
Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1670; P.L. 91-601)

Organization: This independent agency is governed by a five-member commission, appointed for seven-year terms by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Products Regulated: "...any article or component part produced or distributed (i) for sale to a consumer...or (ii) for the personal use, consumption or enjoyment of a consumer..."

Products Exempted: Tobacco and tobacco products; motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment; drugs; food; aircraft and aircraft components; certain boats; and certain other items.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1973-1981)

								(Estimated)	
	73	***74***	***75***	***76***	***77***	***78***	***79***	***80***	***81***
Budget ($ millions)	*	19	34	38	40	40	39	45	44
Staffing	586	836	890	896	889	900	881	880	880

*Less than $1 million

COST ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

441 G Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20548
Telephone: (202) 275-6111

Purpose: To set accounting standards for defense contractors.

Regulatory Activity: The Board sets standards for achieving uniformity and consistency in cost accounting practices followed by defense contractors and subcontractors. The Board requires defense contractors to disclose these practices as a condition for obtaining defense work.

Established: 1970

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: The Act of August 15, 1970 (84 Stat. 796; P.L. 91-379), amending Title VII, Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798)

Organization: This agency is governed by a five-member board, chaired by the Comptroller General who appoints the other four board members. It is an agent of the Congress, independent of the executive branch.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1971-1981)

	71	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80 (Estimated)*	*81*
Budget ($ millions)	*	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Staffing	32	38	41	41	42	42	37	35	30	28	20

*Less than $1 million

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY[L]

722 Jackson Place NW, Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: (202) 395-5770

Purpose: To administer the environmental impact statement process and to develop and recommend to the President policies for protecting and improving environmental quality.

Regulatory Activity: The CEQ is responsible for issuing regulations to federal agencies on the preparation of environmental impact statements required under the National Environmental Policy Act. It also (1) reviews and appraises federal programs affecting the environment; and (2) assists in coordinating national environmental programs.

Established: 1969

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 852)
National Environmental Improvement Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 114)
Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 94)

Organization: The Council, located within the Executive Office of the President, consists of three members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Office of Environmental Quality within the Department of Housing and Urban Development provides staff for the Council.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1971-1981)

	71	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80 (Estimated)*	*81 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	1	4	4	3
Staffing	54	57	56	50	50	44	40	32	32	32	32

NOTE: Budget and staffing figures include the Office of Environmental Quality.

COUNCIL ON WAGE AND PRICE STABILITY[L]

726 Jackson Place NW, Washington, D.C. 20506
Telephone: (202) 456-6757

Purpose: To monitor wage and price movements in the economy and to examine the effect of government policies on inflation.

Regulatory Activity: The Council (1) monitors wage and price increases in the private sector, (2) conducts special analyses and holds public hearings on inflationary problems, (3) reviews and appraises federal policies and regulatory actions which may be inflationary, and (4) makes recommendations for federal actions to reduce inflation.

Established: August 24, 1974

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Council on Wage and Price Stability Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 750; P.L. 93-378), as amended 1975 (89 Stat. 411; P.L. 94-78) and 1977 (91 Stat. 1091; P.L. 95-121)

Organization: The Council is located within the Executive Office of the President and is headed by a chairman. Its seven other members include the Secretaries of (1) Treasury, (2) Commerce, (3) Labor, and (4) Housing and Urban Development; (5) the Director of the Office of Management and Budget; (6) the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers; and (7) the Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs and Policy.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1975-1981)

						(Estimated)	
	75	***76***	***77***	***78***	***79***	***80***	***81***
Budget ($ millions)	*	1	2	2	3	10	10
Staffing	41	44	44	40	233	233	237

*Less than $1 million

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

401 M Street SW, Washington, D.C. 20460
Telephone: (202) 755-0707

Purpose: To protect and enhance the physical environment.

Regulatory Activity: In cooperation with state and local governments, the agency controls pollution through regulation, surveillance, and enforcement in eight areas: air, water quality, solid waste, pesticides, toxic substances, drinking water, radiation, and noise. Its activities in each area include development of: (1) national programs and technical policies; (2) national emission standards and effluent guidelines; (3) rules and procedures for industry reporting, registration and certification programs; and (4) ambient air standards. EPA issues permits to industrial dischargers of pollutants and for disposal of industrial waste; sets standards which limit the amount of radioactivity in the environment; reviews proposals for new nuclear facilities; evaluates and regulates new chemicals and chemicals with new uses; and establishes and monitors tolerance levels for pesticides occurring in or on foods.

Established: 1970

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, effective December 2, 1970

The EPA is responsible for the enforcement of the following acts:

- Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 94)
- Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970 (84 Stat. 1676)
- Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (86 Stat. 819)
- Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 975)
- Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 1052)
- Noise Control Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 1234)
- Provisions of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 246)
- Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1661)
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 95)
- Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2005)
- Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 (91 Stat. 685)
- Clean Water Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 1566)

Organization: This independent agency, located within the Executive branch, is headed by an administrator.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

											(Estimated)	
	70	***71***	***72***	***73***	***74***	***75***	***76***	***77***	***78***	***79***	***80***	***81***
Budget ($ millions)	71	125	455	527	629	850	772	718	885	1024	1084	1391
Staffing	n/a	n/a	7992	8492	9203	9203	9297	9550	10156	10153	11004	11226

NOTE: Budget figures exclude construction grants.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

2401 E Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20506
Telephone: (202) 643-6930

Purpose: To enforce antidiscrimination provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act (Title VII) as regards discrimination based on race, sex, color, religion, or national origin in hiring, promotion, firing, wages, testing, training, apprenticeship, and all other conditions of employment.

Regulatory Activity: The EEOC (1) issues guidelines on employment discrimination, (2) investigates charges of discrimination and makes public its decisions, and (3) litigates non-compliance cases. (The U.S. Attorney General in the Department of Justice brings suit when a state government, governmental agency, or political subdivision is involved in a charge of employment discrimination.) Under Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1978, EEOC is also responsible for all compliance and enforcement activities relating to equal employment opportunity among federal employees, including handicap discrimination.*

Established: 1964

Operational: July 2, 1965

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 241), as amended by the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 103; P.L. 92-261) and by the Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-555)

The EEOC is also responsible for the administration of:

Equal Pay Act of 1963 (77 Stat. 56), as amended
Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (81 Stat. 602), as amended
Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 355)
Executive Orders relating to equal employment opportunity
Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1978

Organization: This independent agency is headed by five commissioners who are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

*These EEO activities were transferred from the Civil Service Commission and the Department of Labor.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80 (Estimated)	81 (Estimated)
Budget ($ millions)	12	16	21	28	42	56	59	72	74	92	120	135
Staffing	780	910	1325	1909	2416	2384	2584	2487	2705	3752	3779	3891

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW, Washington, D.C. 20578
Telephone: (202) 755-2130

Purpose: To supervise and examine the borrower-owned banks and associations that comprise the cooperative Farm Credit System.

Regulatory Activity: The FCA regulates the credit activities of the Farm Credit System banks and associations. The Farm Credit System, owned by its users, consists of: (1) federal land banks and federal land bank associations, (2) federal intermediate credit banks, (3) production credit associations, and (4) banks for cooperatives.

Established: 1933

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: Farm Credit Act of 1971 (85 Stat. 583), as amended by the Act of December 31, 1975 (89 Stat. 1060)

Organization: This independent agency is comprised of a thirteen-member board, twelve members of which are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The thirteenth member is appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture and serves as his representative. The Board appoints a Governor, who is the agency's chief executive officer.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*(Estimated) 80*	*81*
Budget ($ millions)	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	8	9	10	12	13
Staffing	225	229	222	225	229	229	238	253	230	254	266	266

NOTE: Budget figures are for operating costs only.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

1919 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20554
Telephone: (202) 655-4000

Purpose: To regulate domestic interstate and foreign communications by radio, television, wire, cable and telephone.

Regulatory Activity: The FCC issues licenses and approves renewals and ownership transfers for broadcast stations (AM/FM radio and television) and oversees compliance by broadcasters with statutes and Commission policies. It controls the service offerings, rates, and practices of telephone, telegraph, radio, and satellite communications. The Commission also regulates cable television systems and business, safety, and personal radio services.

Established: 1934

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Communications Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1064)
Communications Satellite Act of 1962
(76 Stat. 419)

The FCC assumed powers formerly exercised by the Federal Radio Commission (abolished), the Secretary of Commerce, and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Organization: This independent agency is headed by a seven-member commission appointed for seven-year terms by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Communications exempted: The FCC does not regulate the broadcast networks nor the programming of individual stations. Broadcast content is regulated only with regard to obscenity, slander, and political programming. The FCC does not regulate any form of governmental broadcast communication. Advertising practices of commercial radio and television are regulated by the Federal Trade Commission.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

											(Estimated)	
	70	***71***	***72***	***73***	***74***	***75***	***76***	***77***	***78***	***79***	***80***	***81***
Budget ($ millions)	24	27	28	-22[1]	38	48	52	56	64	70	76	77
Staffing	1637	1647	1693	1801	2021	2020	2129	2159	2068	2088	2238	2238

NOTE: Budget figures are net of receipts from the public.
[1] Receipts from the public in 1973 totaled $56 million versus outlays of $34 million.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

550 Seventeenth Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20429
Telephone: (202) 393-8400

Purpose: To insure deposits to the maximum in (1) national banks, (2) state banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System, and (3) state banks that are not part of the Federal Reserve System which apply and are qualified for federal deposit insurance.

Regulatory Activity: The FDIC regulates bank activities with regard to: (1) reports and examinations of bank conditions; (2) deposit interest payments; (3) relocation of bank offices or branches; (4) reduction or retirement of bank capital; (5) bank mergers which result in an FDIC-regulated bank; (6) cease-and-desist orders to banks or their officials engaging in unsound or illegal practices; (7) receivership for failed insured national banks and, when appointed, failed state banks; (8) enforcement of fair credit, consumer, and truth-in-lending laws affecting banks; (9) regulations and reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act affecting bank-issued securities; (10) reports of bank stock ownership changes and acquisitions of controlling interest in a bank; (11) reports of loans secured with one fourth or more of a bank's stock; and (12) adequate bank security systems. The FDIC also facilitates bank mergers or consolidations under certain conditions, and has authority to terminate insurance coverage of banks that violate laws and regulations.

Established: June 16, 1933

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Federal Reserve Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 162)
Federal Deposit Insurance Act (64 Stat. 873) approved September 21, 1950

The FDIC administers parts of the following legislation:

Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 881-909)
Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 133)
Bank Service Corporation Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 1132)
Open Housing Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 81)
Bank Protection Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 294)
Truth-in-Lending Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 146)
Bank Records and Foreign Transactions Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1118)
Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1126)
NOW Accounts Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 342)
Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1521)
Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1724)
Home Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975 (89 Stat. 1125)

Organization: This agency within the Executive branch is headed by a three-member Board of Directors, two of which are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate to a term of six years. The third member is the Comptroller of the Currency (Treasury Department), also a Presidential appointee, who serves ex officio.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80 (Estimated)*	*81 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	39	46	50	52	58	66	74	88	105	115	122	132
Staffing	2669	2952	2897	3019	3005	3164	3600	4162	4426	3641	3691	3741

NOTE: Budget figures are total operating costs.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION[L]

1325 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20463
Telephone: (800) 424-9530

Purpose: To regulate the financing of political campaigns for federal office.

Regulatory Activity: The primary responsibility of the FEC is to regulate the amount of money contributed by individuals and organizations to campaigns for federal offices. The agency also (1) limits spending by candidates and their committees, (2) administers public financing for all federal campaigns, and (3) enforces periodic campaign disclosure requirements for federal candidates and their campaign committees. The Commission regulates the separate, segregated campaign funds maintained by corporations and by unions for voluntary contributions.

Established: April 1975; reconstituted May 1976.

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments of 1974 (88 Stat. 1280; P.L. 93-443), as amended May 11, 1976 (90 Stat. 475; P.L. 94-283)

Organization: This independent agency is headed by six commissioners appointed for staggered six-year terms by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives serve ex officio as non-voting members of the Commission.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1975-1981)

						(Estimated)	
	75	***76***	***77***	***78***	***79***	***80***	***81***
Budget ($ millions)	*	4	7	7	7	10	9
Staffing	62	160	197	215	242	251	251

*Less than $1 million

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

825 N. Capitol Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20426
Telephone: (202) 275-4000

Purpose: To regulate interstate aspects of the electric power and natural gas industries.

Regulatory Activity: The Commission has the power to: (1) license private hydroelectric facilities; (2) regulate the service and rates of public utilities selling electricity in interstate commerce at wholesale; (3) regulate the services and rates of (a) natural gas pipeline companies selling at wholesale, and (b) independent producers of natural gas selling interstate; (4) regulate accounting and reporting procedures for public utilities; and (5) regulate transportation tariffs on oil and natural gas pipelines.*

Established: August 4, 1977

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Department of Energy Organization Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 565)

FERC administers all or part of the following legislation:

- Federal Water Power Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 1063), as amended
- Natural Gas Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 821)
- Clean Air Act of 1967 (81 Stat. 485)
- Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1969 (82 Stat. 720)
- Natural Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 852)
- Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (86 Stat. 896)
- Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 628)
- Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 (89 Stat. 874)
- Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 3289)

The majority of this agency's responsibilities resided with the Federal Power Commission (established 1920) prior to 1977.

*This authority was transferred from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Organization: A five-member commission appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate heads this independent agency, within but separate from the Department of Energy.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*(Estimated) 80*	*81*
Budget ($ millions)	18	19	21	22	27	34	36	41	38	50	70	76
Staffing	1162	1182	1171	1263	1300	1320	1398	1333[1]	1268	1589	1813	1813

NOTE: Budget figures for 1970-77 are for the Federal Power Commission.
[1] Staffing estimated by averaging 1976 and 1978 figures.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

1700 G Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20552
Telephone: (202) 377-6000

Purpose: To regulate federally chartered savings and loan associations.

Regulatory Activity: The Federal Home Loan Bank Board (1) charters and regulates the associations comprising the Federal Savings and Loan System; (2) directs the Federal Home Loan Bank System; and (3) operates the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

Established: July 22, 1932

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Federal Home Loan Bank Act of 1932 (47 Stat. 725) as amended by Housing Amendments of 1955 (69 Stat. 640)
Home Owners Loan Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 132)
Title IV, National Housing Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1255), as amended in 1974

The Board administers all or part of the following legislation:
Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914 (38 Stat. 719)
Open Housing Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 81)
Bank Protection Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 294)
Truth-in-Lending Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 146)
Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1126)
Home Finance Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 450)
NOW Accounts Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 342)
Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1521)
Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1724)
Home Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975 (89 Stat. 1125)
Fair Debt Collection Practices Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 874)
Housing and Community Development Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 1111)

Organization: This independent agency within the Executive branch is headed by three members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. There are 12 regional Federal Home Loan Banks with management vested in a Board of Directors.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80 (Estimated)*	*81 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	21	24	27	27	30	33	36	41	45	47	21	57
Staffing	933	883	833	816	816	904	826	826	1447	1396	1480	1480

NOTE: Staffing figures are for the Board's Office of Examinations and Supervision only. Budget figures are total operating costs.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

1100 L Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20573
Telephone: (202) 523-5725

Purpose: To regulate the waterborne foreign and domestic offshore commerce of the United States.

Regulatory Activity: The Commission regulates: (1) the issuance of licenses to independent ocean freight forwarders, (2) carrier rates and agreements, and (3) the activities of terminal operators.

Established: August 12, 1961

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Reorganization Plan of 1961

The Commission is responsible for administration of the following acts:

- Shipping Act of 1916 (49 Stat. 728)
- Merchant Marine Acts of 1920, 1928, 1936, and 1941
- Intercoastal Shipping Act of 1933 (39 Stat. 1425)
- Public Law 89-777 (1966)
- Public Law 90-298 (1968)
- Public Law 91-416 (1972)
- Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (86 Stat. 816), Section 311(p)
- Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 584)
- Clean Water Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 1566)
- Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978 (92 Stat. 670)

The Federal Maritime Commission took over the regulatory functions of the Maritime Administration, within the Department of Commerce, in 1961.

Organization: This independent agency is headed by a five-member commission appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Additional Responsibilities: The Commission is also responsible for the regulation of: (1) passenger indemnity and refund payments, and (2) the carriers' financial responsibility for water pollution.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

											(Estimated)	
	70	***71***	***72***	***73***	***74***	***75***	***76***	***77***	***78***	***79***	***80***	***81***
Budget ($ millions)	4	5	5	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12
Staffing	250	288	285	292	309	319	319	319	331	321	356	361

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM (BOARD OF GOVERNORS)

Twentieth Street and Constitution Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20551
Telephone: (202) 452-3000

Purpose: To determine general monetary and credit policies and to formulate the rules and regulations for carrying out those policies.

Regulatory Activity: The Federal Reserve supervises and examines the Federal Reserve banks and the system's member banks, issues regulations under consumer credit protection laws, and regulates the growth of bank holding companies. Its policy activities include: (1) fixing reserve requirements maintained by member banks against deposits; (2) setting the maximum rate of interest that can be paid by member banks on time and savings deposits; (3) determining the discount rates charged by Federal Reserve banks; and (4) influencing credit conditions through open market operations.

Established: December 23, 1913

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation:
- Federal Reserve Act of 1913, as amended (38 Stat. 251)
- Banking Acts of 1933 (48 Stat. 162) and 1935 (48 Stat. 684)
- Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 789)
- Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 133)

The Board also issues regulations under the following acts:
- Provisions of Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914 (38 Stat. 717), as amended, which apply to banking
- Securities Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 74)
- Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 881)
- Bank Merger Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 129)
- Bank Service Corporation Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 1132)
- Truth-in-Lending Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 146)
- Bank Protection Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 294)
- Bank Records and Foreign Transactions Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1118)
- NOW Accounts Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 342)
- Fair Credit Billing Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1511; P.L. 94-495)
- Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1521; P.L. 94-495)
- Home Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975 (89 Stat. 1125; P.L. 94-200)
- Consumer Leasing Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 257)
- Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 1147)

Organization: The Federal Reserve System is directed by a seven-member Board of Governors, appointed for fourteen-year terms by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The system operates through twelve Federal Reserve Banks and their twenty-five branches.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80 (Estimated)*	*81 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	11	11	11[1]

NOTE: Budget figures are for Supervision and Regulation of Financial Institutions only. Staffing figures for these activities are not available.

[1] Figure derived by using 1980 estimate.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Pennsylvania Avenue at Sixth St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20580
Telephone: (202) 523-3625

Purpose: To ensure "vigorous, free and fair competition in the market place."

Regulatory Activity: The Commission has authority to act against and prevent: 1) general restraint of trade in interstate commerce; 2) false or deceptive advertising of consumer goods and other unfair or deceptive practices; 3) activities that tend to lessen competition or create a monopoly, such as price discrimination and certain mergers and acquisitions. The FTC also formulates its own "trade regulation rules," which have the force of law. When statutes are violated, it can issue a cease-and-desist order, conduct formal litigation, or seek civil penalties.

Established: 1914

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914 (38 Stat. 717), as amended (52 Stat. 111)

The FTC also has responsibility for enforcement of the following acts:

Clayton Act of 1914 (38 Stat. 730)
Export Trade Act of 1918 (40 Stat. 516)
Robinson-Patman Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1526)
Wool Products Labeling Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1128)
Lanham Trademark Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 427)
Fur Products Labeling Act of 1951 (65 Stat. 175)
Textile Fiber Products Identification Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1717)
Fair Packaging and Labeling Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 1269)
Truth-in-Lending Act of 1969 (82 Stat. 146)
Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1521)
Fair Credit Billing Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1511)
Magnuson-Moss Warranty—Federal Trade Commission Improvement Act of 1975 (88 Stat. 2123)
Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvement Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 1383)
Debt Collection Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 874)

Organization: The Commission became an independent administrative agency in 1951. It is headed by a five-member commission appointed to seven-year terms by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Additional Responsibilities: The Commission also regulates various aspects of the consumer credit industry, including issuance of loans and credit cards and activities of credit reporting agencies and debt collection agencies; packaging and labeling of certain consumer commodities; and certain aspects of the fur and textile industries.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

											(Estimated)	
	70	***71***	***72***	***73***	***74***	***75***	***76***	***77***	***78***	***79***	***80***	***81***
Budget ($ millions)	20	22	25	27	32	39	44	52	59	63	70	71
Staffing	1385	1385	1390	1530	1560	1569	1638	1668	1650	1665	1665	1665

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

701 E Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20436
Telephone: (202) 523-0173

Purpose: To identify and eliminate "dumping" and other unfair practices on the part of importers.

Regulatory Activity: The ITC is responsible for: (1) investigating eligibility for and recommending appropriate import relief for domestic industries; (2) taking legal action against unfair practices in import trade; and (3) conducting studies on trade and tariff issues relating to U.S. foreign trade, which frequently form the basis for economic policy decisions.

Established: September 8, 1916

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: United States Tariff Commission Act of 1916 (39 Stat. 975)

The ITC administers all or part of the following acts:

Antidumping Act of 1921 (42 Stat. 11), as amended
Tariff Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 930)
Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 131)
Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 872)
Trade Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 2009)
Trade Agreements Act of 1979

The International Trade Commission took on the functions of the Tariff Commission in 1975, pursuant to the Trade Act of 1974.

Organization: The six members of this independent commission are appointed by the President for nine-year terms, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than three commissioners may be of the same political party.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*(Estimated) 80*	*81*
Budget ($ millions)	4	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	12	16	17
Staffing	265	280	285	322	398	408	426	395	368	361	428	428

NOTE: Budget figures for 1970-74 are for the Tariff Commission.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Twelfth Street and Constitution Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20423
Telephone: (202) 275-7252

Purpose: To regulate interstate surface transportation carriers.

Regulatory Activity: The ICC is responsible for: (1) granting operating authority to carriers; (2) regulating carrier rates; (3) approving the construction or abandonment of railroads; (4) investigating carrier operations, adequacy of service, purchases, and mergers; and (5) formulating and enforcing uniform systems of accounts for carriers.

Established: 1887

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 (24 Stat. 379, 383), as revised

The ICC is also responsible for all or part of the following legislation:

- Mann-Elkins Act of 1910 (36 Stat. 539)
- Panama Canal Act of 1912 (37 Stat. 560)
- Esch Car Service Act of 1917 (40 Stat. 101)
- Transportation Acts of 1920 (41 Stat. 456) and of 1940 and 1942 (54 Stat. 898) and 1958
- Hepburn Act
- Motor Carrier Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 543)
- Reed-Bullwinkle Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 472)
- Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (81 Stat. 224)
- Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1327)
- Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 985)
- Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 31)

Organization: The ICC is an independent agency consisting of eleven commissioners appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Its chairman is chosen by the President.

Carriers Regulated: Trains, trucks, buses, inland waterway and coastal shippers, freight carriers and freight forwarders, and express companies.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80 (Estimated)*	*81 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	27	28	31	44	38	44	47	59	65	67	79	84
Staffing	1907	1725	1725	1865	2035	2142	2237	2205	2068	1983	2024	2024

NOTE: Budget figures do not include $90 million for "Directed Rail Service" in fiscal 1980.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

1776 G Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20456
Telephone: (202) 357-1000

Purpose: To regulate and examine all federally chartered credit unions.

Regulatory Activity: The NCUA (1) charters federal credit unions; (2) examines them on a periodic basis; (3) administers the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund; and (4) manages the National Credit Union Administration Central Liquidity Facility.

Established: March 10, 1970

Legislative Authority:

NCUA administers:
- National Credit Union Administration Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 49)
- National Credit Union Share Insurance Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 994)
- Federal Credit Union Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1216), as amended
- National Credit Union Administration Central Liquidity Facility Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 3641)

Organization: This is an independent agency of the Executive branch, headed by a three-person Board. Its members are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of Congress.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80 (Estimated)*	*81 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	7	8	9	9	9	10	10	12	14	16	19	21
Staffing	456	486	514	480	497	570	594	588	608	646	728	731

NOTE: Budget figures are for programs in examination, supervision, and chartering.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

1717 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20570
Telephone: (202) 655-4000

Purpose: To administer laws relating to collective bargaining between companies and labor unions.

Regulatory Activity: The Board (1) deals with "unfair labor practices" by employers and labor organizations, and (2) conducts secret ballot elections to determine whether employees want to be represented by a labor union. The Board can act on complaints only when requested to do so by individuals, employers, or unions.

Established: 1935

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: National Labor Relations Act of 1935 (Wagner Act) (49 Stat. 449), as amended by the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley Act) (61 Stat. 136), and the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (Landrum-Griffin Act) (73 Stat. 520)
Postal Reorganization Act of 1971 (84 Stat. 719)
Health Care Institutions Act of 1974

Organization: The NLRB is an independent agency headed by a five-member board appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Exempted Areas: Racetracks; horse owners, breeders and trainers; real estate brokers; agricultural laborers; domestic servants; individuals employed by parent or spouse; supervisors; workers subject to the Railway Labor Act; federal, state or local government employees; employees of a Federal Reserve Bank; and teachers in church-affiliated schools.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80 (Estimated)*	*81 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	38	40	47	48	55	61	68	81	90	97	113	117
Staffing	2281	2299	2573	2573	2573	2573	2670	2901	2849	2921	2965	3065

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD[L]

800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, D.C. 20594
Telephone: (202) 472-6100

Purpose: To promote transportation safety on land and in the air.

Regulatory Activity: The Board regulates forms of transportation by means of: (1) the investigation of major accidents in civil aviation and in surface transportation, including pipelines; (2) the conduct of special studies and the making of recommendations for accident prevention; and (3) the establishment of regulatory requirements for reporting accidents. It reviews on appeal certain decisions made by the Department of Transportation.

Established: April 1, 1975, as an independent agency

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Independent Safety Board Act of 1974 (Transportation Safety Act) (88 Stat. 2156)

Prior to 1974 the Board was an autonomous agency within the Department of Transportation, established in 1967 under the Transportation Act of 1966.

Organization: The independent Board consists of five members appointed by the President for five-year terms with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Note: The Board has maintained in a written communication that it has no regulatory authority whatsoever, and that "its safety recommendations have no force of law, and are fulfilled or rejected on their merits." However, the *U.S. Government Manual* explicitly states in its description of the Board that it is "a catalyst for transportation accident prevention by...establishing regulatory requirements for reporting accidents."

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*(Estimated) 80*	*81*
Budget ($ millions)	5	6	7	7	8	9	11	13	16	15	17	18
Staffing	275	281	289	289	291	310	386	385	367	355	369	372

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

1717 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20555
Telephone: (202) 492-7000

Purpose: To regulate the civilian uses of nuclear materials and facilities so that they are consistent with public health and safety regulations, environmental quality standards, and national security and antitrust laws.

Regulatory Activity: The NRC issues licenses for, and regulates the siting, construction, operation, and security of all civilian reactors, nuclear fuel storage facilities, and radioactive waste disposal, as well as the commercial uses of nuclear materials.

Established: January 19, 1975

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1242)
Atomic Energy Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 755)
Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 919)
Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 (91 Stat. 685)

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission took over the licensing and regulatory functions of the now-defunct Atomic Energy Commission in 1975.

Organization: The NRC is an independent agency headed by a five-member commission appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

											(Estimated)	
	70	***71***	***72***	***73***	***74***	***75***	***76***	***77***	***78***	***79***	***80***	***81***
Budget ($ millions)	12	16	27	45	80	86	180	231	271	309	307	476
Staffing	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1538	2006	2289	2499	2666	2472	2851	3147

NOTE: Budget figures for 1970-74 are for the Atomic Energy Commission.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

1825 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: (202) 634-7943

Purpose: To rule on contests initiated by employers or employees subsequent to a workplace inspection by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

Regulatory Activity: The Commission acts as a court to rule on alleged job safety and health violations cited by OSHA that are contested by employers or employees after a workplace inspection.

Established: April 28, 1971

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1590)

Organization: This is an independent agency consisting of three commissioners appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and 45 Administrative Law Judges in nine regional offices.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1971-1981)

										(Estimated)	
	71	***72***	***73***	***74***	***75***	***76***	***77***	***78***	***79***	***80***	***81***
Budget ($ millions)	*	1	4	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	8
Staffing	10	121	188	188	172	175	181	171	171	179	179

*Less than $1 million

OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL INSPECTOR FOR THE ALASKA NATURAL GAS TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

P.O. Box 19400, Washington, D.C. 20036
Telephone: (202) 653-7300
or 634-7610

Purpose: To oversee the contruction and initial operation of a joint U.S.-Canadian natural gas pipeline system from Prudhoe Bay, Alaska, to Chicago and San Francisco.

Regulatory Activity: The Office (1) coordinates applications for and issues permits to project sponsors building the Alaska pipeline, and enforces federal regulations; (2) audits expenditures of project sponsors; and (3) reviews project designs and oversees construction, in order to protect the environment and ensure compliance with applicable environmental regulations.

Established: July 1, 1979

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1979
Executive Order No. 12142

Organization: The Office is an independent agency headed by an inspector who is appointed by the President and approved by the Senate.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1979-1981)

		(Estimated)	
	79	***80***	***81***
Budget ($ millions)	*	9	25
Staffing	25	130	233

*Less than $1 million

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

500 North Capitol Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20549
Telephone: (202) 272-3100

Purpose: To protect the investing public against malpractices in the securities and financial markets.

Regulatory Activity: The SEC is responsible for: (1) supervision and regulation of securities markets, mutual funds and other investment companies, and public utility holding companies; (2) regulation of brokers, dealers, investment counselors and advisers; (3) full disclosure by securities issuers through SEC registration statements and asset reports; and (4) prevention and suppression of fraud through investigations. The SEC operates as a quasi-judicial commission in securing compliance with federal securities laws.

Established: July 2, 1934

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Securities Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 74)
Securities Exchange Act of 1934
(48 Stat. 881) and amendments

The SEC administers the following legislation:

Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 803)
Bankruptcy Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 883), Chapter X
Trust Indenture Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1149)
Investment Company Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 789)
Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 847)

Organization: This independent agency is headed by a five-member commission appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80 (Estimated)*	*81 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	22	23	26	30	35	44	51	54	61	66	74	77
Staffing	1432	1410	1658	1656	1919	2144	2054	2117	2009	2009	2020	2029

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION[L]

1441 L Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20416
Telephone: (202) 653-6365

Purpose: To promote the interests of small business.

Regulatory Activity: The Small Business Administration licenses and regulates small business investment companies.

Established: 1953

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation:
- Small Business Act of 1953 (67 Stat. 230)
- Small Business Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 384)
- Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 689), as amended
- Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 552)
- Disaster Relief Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1744)
- Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 24)
- Trade Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1978)

Organization: The SBA is an independent agency directed by an administrator appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

NOTE: Budget and staffing figures for regulatory activities are not available.

CATEGORY B: REGULATORY AGENCIES WITHIN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Department of Agriculture
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Fourteenth Street and Independence Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20250
Telephone: (202) 447-6767

Purpose: To regulate the price and production of various agricultural commodities and the marketing practices of producers.

Regulatory Activity: The responsibilities of AMS are (1) to standardize, inspect, grade, and class cotton and tobacco; (2) to administer marketing agreements and orders for certain commodities; and (3) to regulate and supervise the marketing of livestock, meat and poultry.

Established: 1972

Legislative Authority:
The AMS derives its authority from the following:

U.S. Warehouse Act of 1916 (39 Stat. 486)
Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 (42 Stat. 159)
Capper-Volstead Act of 1926
Produce Agency Act of 1927 (44 Stat. 1355)
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 531)
Tobacco Inspection Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 735)
Export Fruit Acts
Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 248), as amended
Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 31)
Federal Seed Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1275)
Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087)
Agricultural Act of September 6, 1961 (75 Stat. 469; P.L. 87-200)
Agricultural Fair Practices Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 93; P.L. 90-288)
Plant Variety Protection Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1542; P.L. 91-977)
Wheat Research and Promotion Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 885; P.L. 91-430)
Cotton Research and Promotion Act

Organization: This agency, located within the Department of Agriculture, is headed by an administrator appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80 (Estimated)*	*81*
Budget ($ millions)	131	156	142[1]	40	31	36	36	38	29	31	35	36

NOTE: Staffing figures for regulatory activities are not available.
Budget figures do not include Market News Service.
[1] Prior to 1972, the regulatory functions performed by the Agricultural Marketing Service were the responsibility of the Consumer and Marketing Service.

Department of Agriculture
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE
P.O. Box 2415
Washington, D.C. 20013
Telephone: (202) 447-5237

Purpose: To administer specified commodity and related resource conservation and environmental protection programs.

Regulatory Activity: The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to implement cropland set-aside provisions for specified crops in order to keep the production of various agricultural commodities in line with demand. Set-aside provisions, when in effect, are administered by ASCS, and apply to one or more of the following crops: wheat, feed grains, upland cotton and rice. ASCS also administers acreage allotments and marketing quotas for specified crops. Currently, allotments and quotas apply only to peanuts, extra long staple (ELS) cotton, and most kinds of tobacco,,and allotments only to rice for payment and loan purposes.

Established: June 5, 1961

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: Reorganization Plan 2 of 1953, revised statutes, and prior reorganization plans.
Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 913), revising and expanding earlier legislation
Water Bank Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1468)
This agency administers programs under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotments Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 163), as amended and supplemented, and operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Organization: This agency, within the Department of Agriculture, is headed by an administrator.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80 (Estimated)*	*81*
Budget ($ millions)	66	68	71	71	65	68	64	69	99	104	137	93

NOTE: Staffing figures for regulatory activities are not available.

Department of Agriculture
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
Fourteenth Street and Independence Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20250
Telephone: (202) 447-3977

Purpose: To conduct regulatory and control programs to protect and improve animal and plant health.

Regulatory Activity: In cooperation with State governments, this agency administers federal laws and regulations pertaining to animal and plant health and quarantine, humane treatment of animals, and the control and eradication of pests and diseases. It also inspects and certifies domestic plants for export, and administers a law intended to assure that all biological products shipped or sold in interstate commerce for use against animal diseases are pure, safe, potent, and effective.

Established: April 2, 1972; reestablished 1977

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953
Act of February 28, 1947, as amended

APHIS derives its authority from the following legislation:

Act of May 29, 1884
Act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416)
Act of February 2, 1903
Act of March 3, 1905
Plant Quarantine Act of 1912 (37 Stat. 319)
Tariff Act of June 17, 1930
Mexican Border Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 40)
Organic Act of 1944 (Sec. 102)
Virus-Serum-Toxin Act
Federal Plant Pests Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 31)
Act of September 6, 1961
Act of July 2, 1962 (76 Stat. 129)
Federal Laboratory Animal Welfare Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 350)
Horse Protection Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1404)

In 1972, APHIS assumed the meat and poultry inspection duties of the Consumer and Marketing Service.

In 1977, APHIS was reorganized, with its meat and poultry program transferred to the Food Safety and Quality Service.

Organization: This agency, located in the Department of Agriculture, is headed by an administrator.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1972-1981)

	72	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*(Estimated) 80*	*81*
Budget ($ millions)	267	308	314	343	375	336	201	240	258	263
Staffing	4811	14969	14929	14613	14765	4958	4302	4298	4250	4232

NOTE: Budgets are for Animal and Plant Disease and Pest Control and for Contingencies.

Department of Agriculture
FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE
Fourteenth Street and Independence Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20250
Telephone: (202) 447-9170

Purpose: To provide a national grain inspection and weighing system.

Regulatory Activity: The Federal Grain Inspection Service is responsible for (1) establishing official U.S. standards for grain; (2) administering the system of official inspection; and (3) regulating the weighing of all grain coming into or going out of all U.S. export facilities.

Established: November 20, 1976

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: U.S. Grain Standards Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2867), amending the U.S. Grain Standards Act of 1916 (39 Stat. 454)
Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087)

Organization: This agency, within the Department of Agriculture, is headed by an administrator who is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1977-1981)

				(Estimated)	
	77	***78***	***79***	***80***	***81***
Budget ($ millions)	9	11	18	26	28
Staffing	170	715	830	780	817

NOTE: Budget figures indicate outlays of federal appropriations. The FGIS receives and spends additional revenues collected from the grain industry for inspection and weighing services.

Department of Agriculture
FOOD SAFETY AND QUALITY SERVICE
Fourteenth Street and Independence Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20250
Telephone: (202) 655-4000

Purpose: To certify the grade, quality, or wholesomeness of certain agricultural commodities and products.

Regulatory Activity: The FSQS sets nationally uniform grading standards and provides for the inspection and certification of: (1) meat, poultry, and related products processed by plants shipping in interstate and foreign commerce; (2) eggs and egg products; and (3) fresh and processed fruits and vegetables. The Service also administers laws governing truth-in-labeling of meat and poultry products.

Established: March 14, 1977

Legislative Authority:
The FSQS is responsible for the following legislation:
Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087), as amended
Poultry Products Inspection Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 441)
Humane Slaughter Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 862)
Talmadge-Aiken Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 663)
Federal Meat Inspection Act of 1967 (81 Stat. 584)
Egg Products Inspection Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1620)

The programs of the FSQS were formerly performed by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Organization: This agency, within the Department of Agriculture, is headed by an administrator appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1977-1981)

				(Estimated)	
	77	***78***	***79***	***80***	***81***
Budget ($ millions)	138	581	586	545	724
Staffing	11729	11736	11585	11704	11789

Department of Agriculture
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE(L)
Fourteenth Street and Independence Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20250
Telephone: (202) 447-3448

Purpose: To regulate imports and promote exports of agricultural commodities.

Regulatory Activity: The agency administers a system of import quotas covering products deemed to "adversely affect or seriously threaten U.S. domestic farm programs." The agency provides staff support for administration of a program providing for the imposition of meat import quotas under certain conditions.

Established: 1974

Legislative Authority:
The Foreign Agricultural Service is responsible for administering the following acts:

Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 (Sec. 22) (48 Stat. 31)
Agricultural Act of 1954
Meat Import Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 594)
Trade Expansion Act of 1974 (Sec. 204)

Organization: This agency, within the Department of Agriculture, is headed by an administrator appointed by the Agriculture Secretary.

NOTE: Budget and staffing figures for regulatory activities are not available.

Department of Commerce
INDUSTRY AND TRADE ADMINISTRATION[L]
Fourteenth St. between Constitution Ave. and E St. NW
Washington, D.C. 20230
Telephone: (202) 377-2000

Purpose: To regulate aspects of international trade relating to imports, exports and foreign trade zones, and to conduct programs involving export administration.

Regulatory Activity: ITA (1) negotiates and administers international textile agreements; (2) regulates export activity to assure it is consistent with U.S. material and commodity requirements and with foreign policy, national security, and short supply; (3) enforces the law against participation in foreign boycotts; (4) administers statutory programs dealing with the entry into the U.S. of specified products; and (5) supervises the Foreign Trade Zones Board.

Established: December 4, 1977

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: Export Control Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 7), as amended

ITA is responsible for administering the Export Administration Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-184), as amended in 1977 (P.L. 95-52).

The functions of the Domestic and International Business Administration were transferred to the ITA in 1977. The agency has undergone reorganization under Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1979.

Organization: This agency, within the Department of Commerce, is headed by an Assistant Secretary.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1972-1981)

	72	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*(Estimated) 80*	*81*
Budget ($ millions)	2	2	3	4	2	7	7	18[1]	28[1]	29[1]

NOTE: Budget figures are for Trade Regulation only. Figures prior to 1978 are for the Domestic and International Business Administration. Staffing for regulatory activities is not available.
[1] Figures for International Economic Policy and Trade Administration.

Department of Commerce
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
Fourteenth St. between Constitution Ave. & E St. NW
Washington, D.C. 20231
Telephone: (202) 277-2000

Purpose: To administer patent and trademark laws.

Regulatory Activity: The Patent and Trademark Office performs the (1) examination of patent and trademark applications, (2) issuance of patents, and (3) registration of trademarks.

Established: 1836, as a separate bureau within the Department of State

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Patent Act of 1836 (5 Stat. 117)
Patent Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 792; P.L. 82-593), as amended in 1975 (88 Stat. 1949)
Trademark Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 427; P.L. 79-489), as amended

Prior to 1925, the Office was within the Department of State.

Organization: This bureau, within the Department of Commerce, is headed by a commissioner.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80 (Estimated)*	*81 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	49	55	60	65	73	71	84	87	92	97	103	109
Staffing	2795	2807	2836	2999	2993	3014	3014	2932	2937	2700	2734	2834

Department of Defense
[Department of the Army]
ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
20 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20314
Telephone: (202) 693-6456

Purpose: To protect the nation's rivers, shores, and other navigable waters.

Regulatory Activity: Through a branch of the Army's civil works program, the Corps establishes regulations and grants permits for structures and other construction-related activities which modify the navigable waters of the U.S. Since 1972, these duties have also covered the discharge of dredged and fill material into navigable waters and ocean dumping of dredged material.

Established: 1824; regulatory program since 1899.

Legislative Authority:
Permits are issued under the following laws pertaining to the preservation of navigable waters:

Sections 9, 10 and 13 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899 (30 Stat. 1151)
Act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 1137)
Act of July 19, 1918 (40 Stat. 892)
Section 103 of the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 1052)
Costal Zone Management Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 1280)
The Clean Water Act of 1977 which amended the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 816)

Organization: The Civil Works Directorate of the Corps of Engineers is in the Department of Defense, under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Army.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

											(Estimated)	
	70	***71***	***72***	***73***	***74***	***75***	***76***	***77***	***78***	***79***	***80***	***81***
Budget ($ millions)	2	4	8	7	10	16	22	32	38	43	40	44
Staffing	n/a	186	233	282	480	613	684	757	889	946	946[1]	946[1]

[1] Staffing estimated from 1979 figure.

Department of Energy
ECONOMIC REGULATORY ADMINISTRATION
1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, D.C. 20003
Telephone: (202) 252-5000

Purpose: To regulate the supply, pricing, and distribution of crude oil, natural gas liquids, and petroleum products, and to manage coal conversion programs.

Regulatory Activity: The ERA is responsible for the administration and enforcement of programs dealing with: (1) the pricing, allocation, and import/export of various oil and gas products; (2) conversion of oil- and gas-fired utility and industrial facilities to coal; (3) regional coordination of electric power system planning; (4) energy conservation standards; and (5) national energy emergency and contingency planning. The agency takes an active role in proposing, negotiating, and implementing U.S. international energy agreements.

Established: August 4, 1977

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Department of Energy Organization Act (91 Stat. 565; P.L. 95-91)

ERA assumed regulatory authority for the following acts from the now-defunct Federal Energy Administration:

- Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 628)
- Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 96) (for interim period 1974-1977)
- Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 246), as amended
- Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 (89 Stat. 871)
- Energy Conservation and Production Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 1125), as amended
- Power Plant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 3289)

ERA also has responsibilities under two earlier acts:

- Federal Power Act of 1935 (41 Stat. 1063)
- Natural Gas Act of 1938 (41 Stat. 821)

Organization: This agency, located within the Department of Energy, is headed by an administrator who is nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1974-1981)

	74	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80 (Estimated)*	*81 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	33[1]	6[1]	40[1]	49[2]	79	82	147	156
Staffing	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1829	1957	2322	2338

NOTE: [1] Figures for 1974-77 are for the Federal Energy Administration's regulatory activities.
[2] 1977 figures are estimates from the 1978 Budget.

Department of Health and Human Services
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20857
Telephone: (301) 443-3170

Purpose: To protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs, and cosmetics, and to regulate hazards involved with medical devices and radiation.

Regulatory Activity: The FDA (1) regulates, inspects, tests, sets standards for, and licenses the manufacture of biological products shipped in interstate or foreign commerce; (2) sets standards for, monitors the quality of, and regulates labeling of all drugs for human use; (3) develops regulations for the composition, quality, nutrition, and safety of foods, food additives, colors, and cosmetics, and inspects processing plants and marketing establishments; (4) sets standards for safe limits of radiation exposure; (5) evaluates the safety of veterinary preparations and devices; and (6) develops policy for and evaluates the safety, efficacy and labeling of medical devices.

Established: 1931

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Agriculture Appropriation Act of 1931 (46 Stat. 392)
Food and Drug Act of 1906 (34 Stat. 768)
Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 1040) and the following amendments to it:
Food Additives Amendment of 1958 (72 Stat. 1788) (Delaney Amendment)
Color Additive Amendments of 1960 (74 Stat. 403)
Drug Amendments of 1962 (76 Stat. 704)
Medical Devices Amendments of 1976 (9[illegible]. 539)
Fair Packaging and Labeling Act of 1966 (8[illegible] 1296)
Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act [illegible]968 (82 Stat. 1173)

FDA is also responsible for portions of:
Tea Importation Act of 1897
Filled Milk Act of 1923 (42 Stat. 1486)
Public Health Services Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 697)
Federal Hazardous Substances Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 1303)

Organization: This agency, located within the Department of Health and Human Services, is headed by a commissioner.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80 (Estimated)*	*81 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	68	85	105	143	165	201	218	245	276	300	309	314
Staffing	4152	4360	5431	6751	6116	6206	6362	7340	7483	7656	7654	7643

Department of Housing and Urban Development
OFFICE OF NEIGHBORHOODS, VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS, AND CONSUMER PROTECTION[L]
451 Seventh Street SW, Washington, D.C. 20410
Telephone: (202) 755-5111

Purpose: To regulate certain types of housing and real estate activities.

Regulatory Activity: This Office operates the following three programs: (1) *Mobile Home Standards,* which (a) establishes federal mobile home construction and safety standards and (b) requires manufacturers to obtain approval of its building plans for all home models and to certify that each unit meets federal standards; (2) *Interstate Land Sales Registration,* which (a) administers and enforces the registration and disclosure requirements applying to developers who sell land by any means of interstate commerce or the mails and (b) regulates the operations of larger land developers; and (3) *Real Estate Settlement Procedures,* which (a) requires lenders to provide loan applicants with "good faith estimates" of settlement costs in home purchases, and (b) regulates financial transactions for settlements.

Established: 1977

Legislative Authority:
The Office's divisions have responsibilities under the following acts:
- Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, Title VI
- Interstate Land Sales Full Disclosure Act
- Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1724), as amended
- National Mobile Home Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974
- Neighborhood Self-Help Development Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 2119)
- Liveable Cities Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 2122)
- Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1979

This Office was the result of an expansion in 1977 of the duties of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Consumer Affairs within HUD.

Organization: This agency, within the Department of Housing and Urban Development, is headed by an assistant secretary.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1978-1981)

			(Estimated)	
	78	***79***	***80***	***81***
Budget				
($ millions)	17	20	31	32

NOTE: Staffing figures for regulatory activities are not available.

Department of the Interior
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
C Street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets NW
Washington, D.C. 20240
Telephone: (202) 343-5634

Purpose: To preserve and protect fish and wildlife resources.

Regulatory Activity: The Fish and Wildlife Service is specifically charged with the protection and restoration of migratory and endangered species. Under this program it maintains a refuge system, fish hatcheries, and research laboratories. Monitoring the environment has recently been added to its duties.

Established: 1940

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: Reorganization Plan III of 1940 (54 Stat. 1232)

The Service is also responsible for all or part of the following legislation:

Lacey Act of 1900 (31 Stat. 187)
Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (40 Stat. 755)
Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929 (45 Stat. 1222)
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 401)
Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 452)
Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 250)
Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 1119), as amended by the act of April 1974 (88 Stat. 92)
Wetlands Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 813)
Anadromous Fish Conservation Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 1125)
National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 283)
Reorganization Plan 4 of 1970
Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 1027)
Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 884)

The Bureau of Fisheries, established in 1871, and the Bureau of Biological Survey, established in 1885, were consolidated into this single agency in 1940.

Organization: This agency, located within the Department of the Interior, is headed by a director.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80 (Estimated)*	*81 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	n/a	n/a	1	4	5	6	9	13	17	21	23	25

NOTE: Budgets are for Endangered Species only.
Staffing figures for this regulatory activity are not available.

Department of the Interior
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT
C Street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets NW
Washington, D.C. 20240
Telephone: (202) 343-1100

Purpose: To regulate the surface mining of coal.

Regulatory Activity: The Office regulates both the use of new land for strip mining and the reclamation of land previously damaged by strip mining. It requires operators of strip mines to: (1) obtain permits for their mining; (2) return affected land to its approximate original condition; (3) give information on mine ownership and operations, such as prior experience with mine permits, the area to be mined, methods to be used, starting and finishing dates for mining, compliance with environmental standards, and a complete reclamation plan.

Established: 1977

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-97)

Organization: This agency, located in the Department of Interior, is headed by a director.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1978-1981)

			(Estimated)	
	78	***79***	***80***	***81***
Budget ($ millions)	5	34	74	97
Staffing	603	768	759	768

Department of Justice
ANTITRUST DIVISION
Constitution Avenue and Tenth Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20530
Telephone: (202) 739-2014

Purpose: To administer and enforce antitrust, consumer protection, and similar laws.

Regulatory Activity: The Division has specific responsibility for: (1) investigating suspected violations of antitrust laws and conducting civil and criminal court proceedings against price-fixing, anti-competitive mergers, and monopolies; and (2) representing the United States in judicial proceedings to review orders of certain regulatory agencies, such as the ICC, FCC, CAB, FTC, etc.

Established: 1903

Legislative Authority:
The Antitrust Division is responsible for the enforcement of portions of:
Sherman Act of 1890 (26 Stat. 209)
Clayton Act of 1914 (38 Stat. 730)
Various statutory provisions which require government regulatory agencies to consider preservation of competition

Organization: This agency, within the Department of Justice, is headed by the Assistant Attorney General.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*(Estimated) 80*	*81*
Budget ($ millions)	9	11	12	13	14	18	22	26	36	53	45	47
Staffing	595	610	630	629	629	712	856	907	920	977	939	939[1]

NOTE: Budget figures are for antitrust enforcement and include grants to states for enforcement.
[1] Estimated from 1981 Budget.

Department of Justice
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION[L]
1405 i Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20537
Telephone: (202) 633-1000

Purpose: To control narcotics and other dangerous drugs.

Regulatory Activity: The DEA regulates the legal trade in narcotics and dangerous (controlled) drugs through: (1) classification of those drugs; (2) establishment of import, export, and manufacturing quotas; (3) registration of all controlled drug manufacturers, handlers, and dispensers; and (4) inspection of the premises and records of manufacturers and distributors.

Established: July 1, 1973

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973
Narcotic Addict Treatment Act of 1974
(88 Stat. 1241)

DEA is responsible for enforcing the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1236) and the Controlled Substances Act.

Prior to 1973, many of DEA's functions were performed by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, which was merged into the DEA.

Organization: This agency, in the Department of Justice, is headed by an administrator.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1973-1981)

	73	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80 (Estimated)*	*81 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	9	8	12	9	9	9	13	14	14

NOTE: Budget figures are for Compliance and Regulation only. Staffing figures for these activities are not available.

Department of Labor
EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION
200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20210
Telephone: (202) 523-8743

Purpose: To administer and enforce various employment standards.

Regulatory Activity: The ESA is responsible for administering such federal standards as statutory minimum wages, overtime pay, and prevailing wages on government construction projects. It also enforces laws prohibiting job discrimination against women, minorities, handicapped persons and veterans employed by federal contractors, and administers workers' compensation for federal employees and certain categories of private employees.

Established: 1971, although some laws administered by ESA date back to 1916

Legislative Authority:

Major legislation administered by ESA includes the following:

Federal Employees Compensation Act of 1916 (39 Stat. 742) and related laws
Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act of 1927 (44 Stat. 1424) and its extensions
Davis-Bacon Act of 1931 (49 Stat. 1494) and related acts
Public Contracts Act of 1936
Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 1060), as amended
Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act of 1963 (78 Stat. 920)
Service Contract Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 1034)
Consumer Credit Protection Act of 1968 (Title III, Federal Wage Garnishment Law) (82 Stat. 146)
Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 (Black Lung) (83 Stat. 742)
Black Lung Benefits Reform Act of 1977 (92 Stat. 95) and amendments
Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 355)
Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1578)
Executive Order 11246 (issued in 1965)

Organization: This agency, within the Department of Labor, is administered by an assistant secretary.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80 (Estimated)*	*81 (Estimated)*
Budget												
($ millions)	n/a	31	34	34	56	72	84	60	68	107	117	121

NOTE: The agency has recommended the use of total outlays for budget figures. However, budgets shown here are only for regulatory activities in "improving and protecting wages" and in "elimination of discrimination in employment."
Staffing for these two regulatory areas is not available.

Department of Labor
LABOR-MANAGEMENT SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20210
Telephone: (202) 523-7408

Purpose: To regulate employee welfare and benefit plans.

Regulatory Activity: In administering its responsibilities with regard to labor unions, LMSA (1) requires the filing of constitutions, bylaws and annual financial reports for public disclosure; (2) sets standards for the election of union officers, administration of trusteeships, and the handling of union funds; and (3) shares with the Internal Revenue Service the administration of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA).

Established: 1963

Legislative Authority:
LMSA administers:
Executive Order No. 11491 (1969)
Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 829)
Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (Landrum-Griffin Act) (73 Stat. 520)
Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1578)

Organization: This agency, within the Department of Labor, is headed by an assistant secretary.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80 (Estimated)*	*81 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	12	17	21	24	24	27	37	47	49	53	56	58
Staffing	860	1118	1081	1084	1003	1353	1491	1522	1399	1325	1325	1327

Department of Labor
MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
4015 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22203
Telephone: (703) 253-1452

Purpose: To protect the health and safety of U.S. miners.

Regulatory Activity: MSHA develops and enforces health and safety standards for mines and the minerals industry.

Established: 1977

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: Federal Mine Safety and Health Amendments Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 1290)
Mine Safety Act of May 15, 1910 (36 Stat. 369), as amended

MSHA is responsible for administering the enforcement provisions of the following acts:
Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 742)
Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 772)

The Federal Mine Safety and Health Amendments Act of 1977 transferred authority to this agency from the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration within the Department of Labor.

Organization: This agency, within the Department of Labor, is headed by an assistant secretary.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1973-1981)

								(Estimated)	
	73	***74***	***75***	***76***	***77***	***78***	***79***	***80***	***81***
Budget ($ millions)	52	59	68	84	98	109[1]	131	144	153
Staffing	2493	2810	2940	3149	3470	3798	3703	3741	3694

NOTE: Budget and staffing figures for 1973-1977 are for the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration.
[1] 1978 figure combines budgets for MESA and MSHA.

Department of Labor
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20210
Telephone: (202) 523-6091

Purpose: To develop and enforce worker safety and health regulations.

Regulatory Activity: This agency (1) sets standards to protect workers against safety and health hazards; (2) conducts workplace inspections to enforce these regulations and may issue citations and propose financial penalties for alleged violations; (3) approves, provides, and monitors half the funding for state-administered occupational safety and health programs; (4) requires employers to report workplace accidents that result in fatalities or the hospitalization of 5 or more workers; and (5) requires employers with 10 or more employees to keep and post in the workplace records of job injuries and illnesses.

Established: December 29, 1970

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1590; P.L. 91-596)

OSHA develops standards which supercede those issued under the following acts:

Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act of 1927 (44 Stat. 1444)
Walsh-Healey Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 2036)
Service Contract Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 1034; P.L. 89-286)
Construction Safety Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 96; P.L. 91-54)

Organization: OSHA, an agency within the Department of Labor, is headed by an assistant secretary.

Note: OSHA regulations do not cover self-employed persons or any family-owned and operated farms and workplaces already regulated by other federal agencies. Federal agencies are not covered by OSHA workplace standards but must submit annual reports to OSHA on the status of their job safety and health programs.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1971-1981)

										(Estimated)	
	71	***72***	***73***	***74***	***75***	***76***	***77***	***78***	***79***	***80***	***81***
Budget ($ millions)	n/a	n/a	37	69	90	109	127	147	155	185	208
Staffing	n/a	n/a	1699	1830	2471	2494	2717	2674	2855	2928	2928

Department of Transportation
COAST GUARD[L]
400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, D.C. 20590
Telephone: (202) 426-2158

Purpose: To enforce federal marine navigation laws.

Regulatory Activity: The Coast Guard (1) enforces safety standards for U.S. merchant marine vessels and for offshore structures on the Outer Continental Shelf; (2) regulates ports and vessels for security purposes, including supervision of the movements of dangerous cargoes; (3) investigates accidents and violations of laws involving commercial vessels; (4) regulates pilot services on the Great Lakes; (5) regulates the construction, maintenance, and operation of bridges over U.S. navigable waters; (6) licenses the construction, ownership, and operation of deepwater ports; and (7) sets and enforces safety standards for recreational and small boats.

Established: 1915

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Coast Guard Act of January 28, 1915 (38 Stat. 801), and amending legislation

The Coast Guard is also responsible for all or part of the following acts:

Merchant Marine Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 998)
Acts of June 25, 1936 (49 Stat. 1922) and May 10, 1956 (70 Stat. 151)
Motorboat Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 163)
Great Lakes Pilotage Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 259)
Oil Pollution Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 402)
Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 931)
Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971 (85 Stat. 213)
Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 424)
Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (86 Stat. 816)
Deepwater Port Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 2126)

On April 1, 1967, the Coast Guard came under the jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation through the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 931; P.L. 89-670)

Organization: The Coast Guard is a branch of the Armed Forces and a service within the Department of Transportation. It is headed by the Coast Guard Commandant.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80 (Estimated)*	*81*
Budget ($ millions)	57	58	66	76	210	162	192	261	325	367	399	444

NOTE: Staffing figures for regulatory activities are not available.

Department of Transportation
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION[L]
800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, D.C. 20591
Telephone: (202) 426-3883

Purpose: To regulate the nation's aviation system for safety and effectiveness.

Regulatory Activity: The Federal Aviation Administration (1) issues and enforces regulations relating to the manufacture, operation, and maintenance of aircraft; (2) certifies the competence of airmen; (3) certifies airports serving carriers certified by the Civil Aeronautics Board and inspects air navigation facilities; (4) operates and maintains air traffic control towers and centers; and (5) develops air traffic regulations, including those for civil aircraft safety, and allocates use of airspace.

Established: 1967; Federal Aviation Agency established in 1958

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 932)
Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 731)
Airport and Airway Development Act Amendments of 1976 (90 Stat. 871; P.L. 91-258)
Airport and Airway Revenue Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 219, Title II)

When the Federal Aviation Agency became a part of the Department of Transportation in 1967, its name was changed to the Federal Aviation Administration.

Organization: This agency, within the Department of Transportation, is headed by an administrator.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*(Estimated) 80*	*81*
Budget ($ millions)	n/a	133	159	171	172	178	197	202	209	230	246	256

NOTE: Budget figures are for Flight Standards Program and Medical Program.
Staffing figures are not available for these activities.

Department of Transportation
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, D.C. 20590
Telephone: (202) 426-0677

Purpose: To set highway safety standards and administer the federal-aid highway program.

Regulatory Activity: The Administration (1) regulates the safety performance of commercial motor carriers engaged in interstate or foreign commerce; (2) conducts safety inspections of motor carrier operations at carrier facilities; (3) conducts roadside motor carrier vehicle safety inspections; (4) regulates the safe movement on highways of dangerous cargoes; (5) conducts enforcement activities for violations of law through civil penalties or criminal prosecutions; and (6) controls outdoor advertising activities along federal-aid highways.

Established: 1966

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 932)

The Administration provides policy guidance for, and/or administers all or part of the following acts:
Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 (24 Stat. 379)
Administrative Procedure Act of 1946
Explosives and Dangerous Articles Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 738)
Highway Beautification Act of 1965
Highway Safety Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 731), as amended
Hazardous Material Transportation Act of 1975 (88 Stat. 2156)

Organization: This agency, located within the Department of Transportation, is headed by an administrator.

Note: Motor carrier safety regulatory activity commenced in 1935 under the Interstate Commerce Commission, and was transferred to the Department of Transportation in 1967.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80 (Estimated)*	*81 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	36	40	41	38	31	41	37
Staffing	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	229	234	234	241	267	292	292

NOTE: Figures are for Motor Carrier Safety and Highway Beautification only.

Department of Transportation
FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION[L]
400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, D.C. 20590
Telephone: (202) 426-0881

Purpose: To administer and enforce rail safety laws and regulations.

Regulatory Activity: The Federal Railroad Administration administers and enforces federal safety regulations for railroads relating to: (1) track maintenance, equipment standards and safety appliances; (2) locomotives, signals, and power brakes; (3) hours of service; (4) transport of dangerous articles; (5) the reporting of accidents; and (6) the inspection of rail facilities and records. It also has certain regulatory powers over the operation of railroads in the Northeast corridor (Boston to Washington).

Established: 1966

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 932)
Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970
Federal Railroad Safety Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 971), as amended
Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 985)
Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 31), as amended

Organization: This agency, located within the Department of Transportation, is headed by an administrator who is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*(Estimated) 80*	*81*
Budget ($ millions)	4	5	5	7[1]	7	9	15	17	18	25	24	29
Staffing	246	244	272	272[1]	369	369	412	376	400	474	484	484

NOTE: Figures are for Railroad Safety only.
[1] Estimated from the 1974 Budget.

Department of Transportation
MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION BUREAU
400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, D.C. 20590
Telephone: (202) 755-9262

Purpose: To coordinate the Department of Transportation's operations concerning hazardous materials transportation and pipeline safety.

Regulatory Activity: The Bureau designates substances as hazardous materials and regulates their transport in interstate commerce. The Bureau also establishes and enforces safety standards for the transportation of hazardous and gaseous materials by pipeline when it is either in or affects interstate commerce, and reviews state regulation certificates for intrastate pipeline transportation.

Established: July, 1975

Legislative Authority:
The Bureau administers all or part of the following acts:
- Mineral Lands Leasing Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 437)
- Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 731)
- Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 931)
- Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 720), as amended
- Deepwater Port Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 2126)
- Hazardous Materials Transportation Act of 1975 (88 Stat. 2156), as amended
- Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979 (93 Stat. 1003; P.L. 96-126)
- Title 49 (sec. 1.53) and Title 46 (sec. 170.7, 10, 11) of U.S. Code

Organization: The Bureau is a division of the Research and Special Programs Administration within the Department of Transportation. It is headed by a director who is appointed by its administrator.

NOTE: Budget and staffing figures for regulatory activities are not available.

Department of Transportation
NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION
400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, D.C. 20590
Telephone: (800) 424-9393

Purpose: To set standards for motor vehicle safety and for motor vehicle fuel economy, and to set federal standards for various state highway safety programs.

Regulatory Activity: This agency (1) sets and enforces mandatory average fuel economy standards for new motor vehicles; (2) regulates safety performance for new and used vehicles and their equipment, including tires; (3) investigates auto safety defects not covered by standards, and can require manufacturers to remedy such defects; (4) sets standards for auto bumpers, auto ratings (e.g. for crashes), and diagnostic auto inspections; (6) enforces the uniform national maximum speed limit; and (7) administers the federal odometer law.

Established: 1970

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 718), as amended
Highway Safety Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 731), as amended

NHTSA also carries out programs under the following acts:
Clean Air Amendments of 1970 (84 Stat. 1700)
Highway Safety Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1793)
Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Saving Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 947), as amended
Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 (89 Stat. 871)

Organization: This agency, within the Department of Transportation, is headed by an administrator.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80 (Estimated)*	*81 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	32	45	72	77	77	75	62	82	89	114	119	160
Staffing	518	717	841	841	881	881	881	918	909	874	874	874

Department of the Treasury
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20226
Telephone: (202) 566-7777

Purpose: To enforce laws and regulations governing the legal flow of firearms, explosives, and alcoholic and tobacco products.

Regulatory Activity: As part of its tax collection function, the Bureau regulates the tobacco, alcohol, firearms, and explosives industries. It specifically licenses manufacturers, dealers, and users of explosives.

Established: July 1, 1972

Legislative Authority:
The Bureau administers the following legislation:
Federal Alcohol Administration Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 977)
Liquor Enforcement Act of 1936
Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (68a Stat. 729), Title 26
Title VII Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 197)
Gun Control Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 1213), as amended 1970
Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 922)
International Security Assistance and Arms Control Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 729)
Treasury Department Order No. 120-1 of 1978

The functions of the Bureau were formerly performed by the Internal Revenue Service.

Organization: This agency in the Department of the Treasury is headed by a director who is a civil servant selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1973-1981)

								(Estimated)	
	73	***74***	***75***	***76***	***77***	***78***	***79***	***80***	***81***
Budget ($ millions)	70	79	95	103	117	128	131	144	146
Staffing	4181	4015	4123	4401	4376	4140	4297	4254	4113

Department of the Treasury
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY
490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW, Washington, D.C. 20219
Telephone: (202) 447-1798

Purpose: To license and regulate national banks.

Regulatory Activity: The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (1) charters new national banks; (2) approves bank mergers or consolidations when the surviving institution is a national bank, the conversion of state-chartered banks into national banks, and the establishment of branches by national banks; (3) regulates the operations of national banks, including trust activities and overseas operations; and (4) examines national banks for their soundness, quality, and compliance with laws and regulations.

Established: 1863

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: National Currency Act of February 25, 1863 (12 Stat. 665)

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency also administers all or part of the following legislation:

Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914 (38 Stat. 719)
Truth-in-Lending Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 146)
Open Housing Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 81)
Bank Protection Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 294)
Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1126)
NOW Accounts Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 342)
Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1521)
Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1724)
Home Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975 (89 Stat. 1125)
Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 1147)
Fair Debt Collection Practices Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 874)

Organization: This agency, a bureau of the Treasury Department, is headed by the Comptroller of the Currency.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80 (Estimated)*	*81 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	32	37	39	43	50	65	77	83	91	97	109	118
Staffing	1920	2081	2226	2466	2499	2546	3075	2907	3069	3258	3259	3258

Department of the Treasury
CUSTOMS SERVICE
1301 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20229
Telephone: (202) 566-8195

Purpose: To enforce regulations governing international traffic and trade.

Regulatory Activity: The regulatory activities of the Customs Service are ancillary to its basic function of collecting tariffs, which, as part of the Department of the Treasury's tax duties, are not included in this inventory. The agency is responsible for regulating the movement of persons, carriers, mail, and commodities between the U.S. and foreign countries. It also administers and enforces pollution regulations and import quotas.

Established: March 3, 1927

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: Customs Bureau Act of March 3, 1927 (44 Stat. 1381)

The Service administers all or part of the following acts:
Anti-Dumping Act of 1921 (42 Stat. 9)
Tariff Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 590), as amended
Gold Reserve Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 337)
Anti-Smuggling Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 517)
National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 718)
Clean Air Act of 1967 (81 Stat. 485; P.L. 90-148)
Oil Pollution Act Amendments of 1973 (87 Stat. 424; 93-119)
Trade Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1978)

Organization: This agency, within the Department of the Treasury, is headed by a commissioner who is appointed by the Treasury Secretary.

Other Areas of Regulatory Activity: (1) Pollution by automobiles, radiation, and oil and refuse discharge; (2) counterfeit money; (3) flammable fabrics and hazardous substances; (4) animals and plants; and (5) food and drugs.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

											(Estimated)	
	70	***71***	***72***	***73***	***74***	***75***	***76***	***77***	***78***	***79***	***80***	***81***
Budget ($ millions)	20	26[1]	42	67	82	71	82	129	139	157	171	172

NOTE: Staffing figures for regulatory activities are not available.
[1] Estimated figure from 1972 Special Analyses Schedule D.

Library of Congress
COPYRIGHT OFFICE[L]
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20559
Telephone: (202) 557-8700

Purpose: To examine and record copyright claims, assignments, and renewals.

Regulatory Activity: The Copyright Office examines and records applications for copyright registration of: literary works, i.e., books, periodicals, computer programs; works of the performing arts, music, dramatic works, motion pictures, and other audiovisual works; works of the visual arts, pictorial, graphic and sculptural works; and sound recordings. It also administers the operation of the compulsory licenses for the recording of music, and the retransmission of works by cable television, and issues annual licenses for jukeboxes. Fees for the operation of the cable and jukebox licenses are paid to the Office, but distribution is made by the Copyright Royalty Tribunal, an independent agency.

Operational: 1870; reorganized January 1978

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: Copyright Act of July 8, 1870 (16 Stat. 212-217), and the acts of March 4, 1909 (as amended), and October 19, 1976 (90 Stat. 2541)
Other copyright law revisions of 1976 and 1978

Organization: This department of the Library of Congress is headed by the Register of Copyrights, who is also the Assistant Librarian of Congress for Copyright Services.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1981)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80 (Estimated)*	*81 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4

NOTE: Budget figures are for Examining of Copyright Applications only. Staffing figures for regulatory activities are not available.

PART THREE
Chronological Tables

This final section of the *Directory* consists of two tables designed to give additional, historical perspectives on the growth of government regulation and on the level of government involvement in business activities. Tables 1 and 2 are chronological listings of regulatory agency formation and of enactment of regulatory legislation, respectively. Table 2, the chronological listing of major regulations, provides a valuable perspective on the degree of federal involvement in American business by type of regulatory activity.*

Table 1, *Chronology of Regulatory Agencies,* lists the fifty-seven major regulatory agencies according to the year in which each agency (or its "parent" agency) was established. The number of agencies, however, does not total fifty-seven for the following reasons: (1) the Consumer and Marketing Service, established in 1937 in the Department of Agriculture, was reorganized into three separate agencies during the 1970s; and (2) the Renegotiation Board, established as an independent agency in 1951, was abolished in 1979.** In all pertinent instances, the year in which a "parent" agency was established (e.g. the Bureau of Fisheries, 1871, in the Interior Department, rather than the Fish and Wildlife Service, 1940) is the date used in this chronology.

Table 2, *Chronology of Regulatory Legislation,* lists individual laws according to the years in which they were enacted by the Congress. Included here are pieces of legislation under which an agency was established or, alternatively, the laws which an agency administers and/or enforces in full or in part. It should be noted that various Executive Orders and Reorganization Plans which apply to some regulatory agencies are listed for convenience in the *Legislation* column even though they are not, in fact, laws.

Table 2 is divided into two main sections, Social and Economic Regulation, which are in turn divided into subcategories by specific type of regulation. Table 2 also provides wherever possible the statute (Stat.) or public law (P.L.) number for each piece of legislation. Explanatory footnotes are provided for certain agencies which have undergone historical change or which bear a special relationship to the laws they administer.

Finally, it must be stressed that Table 2, the *Chronology of Regulatory Legislation,* is not a compilation of *all* existing, applicable regulations. Table 2 does, however, present the *major* legislation which applies to the fifty-seven agencies in this document. The chronological listing of these laws should provide, therefore, a valuable historical perspective on the growth of federal regulation.

---

*See, for instance, the amount of legislation passed in the area of Consumer Safety and Health between 1970 and 1979.

**The Renegotiation Board appears in this document only in the budget and staffing figures (part One, Tables 3 and 4) and in the chronological tables which follow.

TABLE 1
Chronology of Regulatory Agencies

1824 Army Corps of Engineers
Department of Defense

1836 Patent and Trademark Office
Department of Commerce

1863 Comptroller of the Currency
Department of the Treasury

1870 Copyright Office
Library of Congress

1871 Bureau of Fisheries
Department of the Interior
[Became Fish and Wildlife Service in 1940]

1887 Interstate Commerce Commission

1903 Antitrust Division
Department of Justice

1913 Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)

1914 Federal Trade Commission

1915 Coast Guard
Department of Transportation

1916 Tariff Commission
[Became International Trade Commission in 1975]

1920 Federal Power Commission
[Became Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in 1977]

1922 Commodity Exchange Authority
Department of Agriculture
[Became Commodity Futures Trading Commission in 1974]

1927 Customs Service
Department of the Treasury

1931 Food and Drug Administration
Department of Health and Human Services

1932 Federal Home Loan Bank Board

1933 Farm Credit Administration

1933 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

1934 Federal Communications Commission

1934 Securities and Exchange Commission

1935 National Labor Relations Board

Chronology (cont.)

1936 Maritime Administration
Department of Commerce
[Regulatory functions were transferred to the Federal Maritime Commission in 1961]

1937 Consumer and Marketing Service
Department of Agriculture
[Duties were transferred in 1972 to:
Agricultural Marketing Service
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
Major regulatory duties were transferred from APHIS to Food Safety and Quality Service in 1977]

1938 Civil Aeronautics Authority
[Became Civil Aeronautics Board in 1940]

1946 Atomic Energy Commission
[Regulatory functions were transferred to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in 1975]

1951 Renegotiation Board
[Abolished 1979]

1953 Small Business Administration

1958 Federal Aviation Agency
Department of Transportation
[Became Federal Aviation Administration in 1967]

1961 Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Department of Agriculture

1963 Labor-Management Services Administration
Department of Labor

1964 Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

1966 Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation

1966 National Transportation Safety Board
Department of Transportation
[Reestablished as independent agency in 1974]

1966 Federal Railroad Administration
Department of Transportation

1969 Council on Environmental Quality

1970 Cost Accounting Standards Board

1970 Environmental Protection Agency

1970 National Credit Union Administration

1970 National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Department of Transportation

1970 Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Department of Labor

1971 Employment Standards Administration
Department of Labor

1971 Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission

1972 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Department of the Treasury

1972 Consumer Product Safety Commission

1972 Domestic and International Business Administration
Department of Commerce
[Became Industry and Trade Administration in 1977]

1973 Drug Enforcement Administration
Department of Justice

1973 Federal Energy Administration
[Became Economic Regulatory Administration in 1977,
Department of Energy]

1973 Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration
Department of Interior
[Became Mine Safety and Health Administration in 1977,
Department of Labor]

1974 Council on Wage and Price Stability

1974 Foreign Agricultural Service
Department of Agriculture

1975 Federal Election Commission

1975 Materials Transportation Bureau
Department of Transportation

1976 Federal Grain Inspection Service
Department of Agriculture

1977 Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations, and Consumer Protection
Department of Housing and Urban Development

1977 Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
Department of the Interior

1979 Office of the Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System

TABLE 2

Chronology of Regulatory Legislation

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
SOCIAL REGULATION			
CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH			
1884	Act of May 29, 1884	—	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture][1]
1887	Interstate Commerce Act of 1887	24 Stat. 379	Federal Highway Administration [Transportation][2]
1890	Sherman Act	26 Stat. 209	Antitrust Division [Justice][3]
1890	Act of August 30, 1890 [importation of certain animals]	26 Stat. 416	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture]
1897	Tea Importation Act	—	Food and Drug Administration [Health and Human Services][4]
1903	Act of February 2, 1903	—	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture]
1905	Act of March 3, 1905	—	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture]
1906	Food and Drug Act	34 Stat. 768	Food and Drug Administration [Health and Human Services][4]
1912	Plant Quarantine Act	37 Stat. 319	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture]
1914	Clayton Act	38 Stat. 730	Antitrust Division [Justice]
1915	Coast Guard Act of January 28, 1915 [amended]	38 Stat. 801	Coast Guard [Transportation]
1916	U.S. Warehouse Act	39 Stat. 486	Agricultural Marketing Service [Agriculture][5]
1920	Mineral Lands Leasing Act	41 Stat. 437	Materials Transportation Bureau [Transportation][6]
1920	Merchant Marine Act	41 Stat. 998	Coast Guard [Transportation]
1921	Anti-Dumping Act	42 Stat. 9	Customs Service [Treasury][7]

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH (cont.)			
1921	Packers and Stockyards Act	42 Stat. 159	Agricultural Marketing Service [Agriculture]
1923	Filled Milk Act	42 Stat. 1486	Food and Drug Administration [Health and Human Services]
1926	Capper-Volstead Act	—	Agricultural Marketing Service [Agriculture]
1927	Produce Agency Act	44 Stat. 1355	Agricultural Marketing Service [Agriculture]
1927	Customs Bureau Act of March 3, 1927	44 Stat. 1381	Customs Service [Treasury]
1930	Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act	46 Stat. 531	Agricultural Marketing Service [Agriculture]
1930	Tariff Act of June 17, 1930 [amended]	46 Stat. 590	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture] Customs Service [Treasury]
1931	Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1931	46 Stat. 392	Food and Drug Administration [Health and Human Services]
1934	Gold Reserve Act	48 Stat. 337	Customs Service [Treasury]
1935	Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotments Act [amended]	49 Stat. 163	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service[8] [Agriculture]
1935	Anti-Smuggling Act	49 Stat. 517	Customs Service [Treasury]
1935	Tobacco Inspection Act	49 Stat. 735	Agricultural Marketing Service [Agriculture]
1935	Federal Alcohol Administration Act	49 Stat. 977	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms [Treasury][9]
1936	Liquor Enforcement Act	—	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms [Treasury]
1936	Act of June 25, 1936 [North Atlantic vessel operators]	49 Stat. 1922	Coast Guard [Transportation]
1937	Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act [amended]	50 Stat. 248	Agricultural Marketing Service [Agriculture]
1938	Agricultural Adjustment Act [amended]	52 Stat. 31	Agricultural Marketing Service [Agriculture]

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH (cont.)			
1938	Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act [amended 1958, 1960, 1962, 1976]	52 Stat. 1040	Food and Drug Administration [Health and Human Services]
1939	Federal Seed Act	53 Stat. 1275	Agricultural Marketing Service [Agriculture]
1940	Motorboat Act	54 Stat. 163	Coast Guard [Transportation]
1942	Mexican Border Act	56 Stat. 40	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture]
1944	Organic Act (Sec. 102)	—	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture]
1944	Public Health Services Act	58 Stat. 697	Food and Drug Administration [Health and Human Services]
1946	Administrative Procedure Act	—	[See footnote (10)]
1946	Agricultural Marketing Act [amended]	60 Stat. 1087	Agricultural Marketing Service Federal Grain Inspection Service[11] [Agriculture] Food Safety and Quality Service[12]
1947	Act of February 28, 1947 [amended]	—	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture]
1948	Explosives and Dangerous Articles Act	62 Stat. 738	Federal Highway Administration [Transportation]
1953	Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953	—	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture]
1954	Flammable Fabrics Act [amended]	67 Stat. 111; P.L. 83-88	Consumer Product Safety Commission[13]
1954	Internal Revenue Code (Title 26)	68a Stat. 729	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms [Treasury]
1956	Act of May 10, 1956 [guidelines for and inspection of passenger vessels]	70 Stat. 151	Coast Guard [Transportation]
1956	Refrigerator Safety Act	70 Stat. 953; P.L. 84-930	Consumer Product Safety Commission
1957	Federal Plant Pests Act	71 Stat. 31	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture]
1957	Poultry Products Inspection Act	71 Stat. 441	Food Safety and Quality Service [Agriculture]

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH (cont.)			
1958	Federal Aviation Act	72 Stat. 731	Federal Aviation Administration[14] [Transportation] Materials Transportation Bureau
1958	Humane Slaughter Act	72 Stat. 862	Food Safety and Quality Service [Agriculture]
1958	Food Additives Amendment (Delaney Amendment) [amending Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938]	72 Stat. 1788	Food and Drug Administration [Health and Human Services]
1960	Great Lakes Pilotage Act	74 Stat. 259	Coast Guard [Transportation]
1960	Hazardous Substances Act [amended]	74 Stat. 372; P.L. 86-613	Consumer Product Safety Commission
1960	Color Additives Amendments [amending Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938]	74 Stat. 403	Food and Drug Administration [Health and Human Services]
1961	Act of September 6, 1961 [amending Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938]	74 Stat. 469; P.L. 87-200	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture] Agricultural Marketing Service [Agriculture]
1961	Oil Pollution Act	75 Stat. 402	Coast Guard [Transportation]
1962	Act of July 2, 1962 [interstate transport of animals]	76 Stat. 129	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture]
1962	Talmadge-Aiken Act	76 Stat. 663	Food Safety and Quality Service [Agriculture]
1962	Drug Amendments of 1962 [amending Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938]	76 Stat. 704	Food and Drug Administration [Health and Human Services]
1965	Highway Beautification Act	—	Federal Highway Administration [Transportation]
1966	Federal Laboratory Animal Welfare Act	80 Stat. 350	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture]
1966	National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act [amended]	80 Stat. 718	Customs Service [Treasury] National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [Transportation]

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH (cont.)			
1966	Highway Safety Act [amended]	80 Stat. 731	Federal Highway Administration [Transportation] National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
1966	Department of Transportation Act	80 Stat. 931, 932; P.L. 89-670	Coast Guard Federal Aviation Administration Federal Highway Administration [Transportation][15] Federal Railroad Administration Materials Transportation Bureau
1966	Fair Packaging and Labeling Act	80 Stat. 1296	Food and Drug Administration [Health and Human Services]
1966	Federal Hazardous Substances Act of 1966	80 Stat. 1303	Food and Drug Administration [Health and Human Services]
1967	Clean Air Act of 1967 [amended]	81 Stat. 485; P.L. 90-148	Customs Service [Transportation]
1967	Federal Meat Inspection Act	81 Stat. 584	Food Safety and Quality Service [Agriculture]
1968	Agricultural Fair Practices Act	82 Stat. 93; P.L. 90-288	Agricultural Marketing Service [Agriculture]
1968	Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act (Title VII)	82 Stat. 197	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms [Treasury]
1968	Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act	82 Stat. 1173	Food and Drug Administration [Health and Human Services]
1968	Gun Control Act [amended in 1970]	82 Stat. 1213	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms [Treasury]
1970	Wheat Research and Promotion Act	84 Stat. 885; P.L. 91-430	Agricultural Marketing Service [Agriculture]
1970	Airport and Airway Revenue Act (Title II)	84 Stat. 219	Federal Aviation Administration [Transportation]
1970	Organized Crime Control Act	84 Stat. 922	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms [Treasury]
1970	Rail Passenger Service Act	—	Federal Railroad Administration [Transportation]
1970	Federal Railroad Safety Act [amended]	84 Stat. 971	Federal Railroad Administration [Transportation]

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH (cont.)			
1970	Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act	84 Stat. 1236	Drug Enforcement Administration [Justice][16]
1970	Horse Protection Act	84 Stat. 1404	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture]
1970	Water Bank Act	84 Stat. 1468	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service [Agriculture]
1970	Plant Variety Protection Act	84 Stat. 1542; P.L. 91-577	Agricultural Marketing Service [Agriculture]
1970	Egg Products Inspection Act	84 Stat. 1620	Food Safety and Quality Service [Agriculture]
1970	Poison Prevention Packaging Act	84 Stat. 1670; P.L. 91-601	Consumer Product Safety Commission
1970	Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970	84 Stat. 1700	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [Transportation]
1970	Highway Safety Act of 1970	84 Stat. 1793	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [Transportation]
1971	Federal Boat Safety Act	85 Stat. 213	Coast Guard [Transportation]
1972	Ports and Waterways Safety Act	86 Stat. 424	Coast Guard [Transportation]
1972	Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972	86 Stat. 816	Coast Guard [Transportation]
1972	Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Saving Act [amended]	86 Stat. 947	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [Transportation]
1972	Consumer Product Safety Act	86 Stat. 1207; P.L. 92-573	Consumer Product Safety Commission
1973	Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973	—	Drug Enforcement Administration [Justice]
1973	Oil Pollution Act Amendments of 1973	87 Stat. 424; P.L. 93-119	Customs Service [Treasury]
1973	Regional Rail Reorganization Act	87 Stat. 985	Federal Railroad Administration [Transportation]
1974	Housing and Community Development Act (Title VI)	—	Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations, and Consumer Protection [Housing and Urban Development][17]

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH (cont.)			
1974	Narcotic Addict Treatment Act	88 Stat. 1241	Drug Enforcement Administration [Justice]
1974	National Mobile Home Construction and Safety Standards Act	—	Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations, and Consumer Protection [Housing and Urban Development]
1974	Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act [amended]	88 Stat. 1724	Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations, and Consumer Protection [Housing and Urban Development]
1974	Trade Act of 1974	88 Stat. 1978	Customs Service [Treasury]
1974	Deepwater Port Act	88 Stat. 2126	Coast Guard Materials Transportation Bureau [Transportation]
1974	Independent Safety Board Act (Transportation Safety Act)	88 Stat. 2156	National Transportation Safety Board(18)
1975	Hazardous Material Transportation Act	88 Stat. 2156	Federal Highway Administration Materials Transportation Bureau [Transportation]
1975	Energy Policy and Conservation Act	89 Stat. 871	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [Transportation]
1976	Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act [amended]	90 Stat. 31	Federal Railroad Administration [Transportation]
1976	Medical Devices Amendments of 1976 [amending Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938]	90 Stat. 539	Food and Drug Administration [Health and Human Services]
1976	International Security Assistance and Arms Control Act	90 Stat. 729	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms [Treasury]
1976	Airport and Airway Development Act Amendments of 1976	90 Stat. 871; P.L. 91-258	Federal Aviation Administration [Transportation]
1976	U.S. Grain Standards Act of 1976 [amending U.S. Grain Standards Act of 1916]	90 Stat. 2867 [39 Stat. 454]	Federal Grain Inspection Service [Agriculture]

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH (cont.)			
1977	Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 [amending earlier legislation]	91 Stat. 913	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service [Agriculture]
1978	Treasury Department Order No. 120-1 of 1978	—	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms [Treasury]
1978	Neighborhood Self-Help Development Act	92 Stat. 2119	Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations, and Consumer Protection [Housing and Urban Development]
1978	Liveable Cities Act	92 Stat. 2122	Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations, and Consumer Protection [Housing and Urban Development]
1979	Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1979	—	Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations, and Consumer Protection [Housing and Urban Development]
1979	Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act	93 Stat. 1003; P.L. 96-126	Materials Transportation Bureau [Transportation]

Notes: Consumer Safety and Health

(1) The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA) was established in 1972 and reestablished in 1977, but it derives authority from legislation dating back to 1884.
(2) The Federal Highway Administration was established within the Department of Transportation in 1966, at which time authority for safety standards for motor carriers was transferred to this agency from the Interstate Commerce Commission.
(3) The Antitrust Division was formally established in the Justice Department in 1903, but it exercises its authority under two basic laws: the Sherman Act of 1890 and the Clayton Act of 1914. The Division also administers various statutory provisions which require federal regulatory agencies to consider antitrust and monopolistic activities in the industries they regulate.
(4) The FDA has its origins in the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Chemistry, which first administered the Food and Drug Act of 1906, and in the USDA's Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration (established 1927), which became the Food and Drug Administration in 1931. Powers of the FDA were enlarged by the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938. In 1940 the agency was incorporated into the Federal Security Agency, which itself was incorporated into the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in 1953. (In October, 1979, a bill signed by the President created an independent Department of Education, and HEW became the Department of Health and Human Services.)
(5) The Agricultural Marketing Service (USDA), formally established in1972, administers earlier legislation. Prior to 1972, its responsibilities resided with the Consumer and Marketing Service.

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies

CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH (cont.)

(6) The Materials Transportation Bureau was established in the Department of Transportation in 1975 but administers earlier legislation.
(7) The Customs Service was originally the Bureau of Customs, established in the Treasury Department in 1927, and renamed in 1973. It administers a portion of the Anti-Dumping Act of 1921.
(8) The Service (USDA), established in 1961, administers earlier legislation. Programs of the Commodity Credit Corporation are administered by the ASCS, since the CCC has no staff of its own.
(9) The Bureau, established in the Treasury Department in 1972, performs functions which were previously administered by the Internal Revenue Service (established in 1862).
(10) In brief, the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946 provides guarantees of due process in the administrative procedures of federal agencies. Major components of the law are the following: (a) Agencies are required to publish descriptions of their organization and rule-making procedures in the *Federal Register*, and to hold public hearings on proposed rules; (b) Agencies are prescribed certain standards and procedures for adjudications; (c) Procedures for hearings are prescribed with regard to evidence and burden of proof; (d) Certain procedures for judicial review of agency actions are prescribed; and (e) Agencies are directed to appoint competent examiners as hearing officers. For the full law see U.S. Code, Title 5, Chapter 5, Subchapter II, and Title 5, Chapter 7.
(11) The Service was created in the Department of Agriculture in 1976 but administers provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946. This agency is closely associated with the functions of the USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service.
(12) The FSQS was established in the Department of Agriculture in 1977 but performs duties formerly administered by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and the Agricultural Marketing Service. FSQS sets standards for certain products under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.
(13) The CPSC was established by the Consumer Product Safety Act of 1972. Consumer protection authority of earlier legislation, as well as major consumer programs of the Food and Drug Administration, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the Commerce Department, were transferred to the CPSC at that time.
(14) The independent Federal Aviation Agency was established in 1958 under the Federal Aviation Act. In 1967, under the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, it became the Federal Aviation Administration in DOT.
(15) The Department of Transportation Act, signed October 15, 1966, created DOT and brought the agencies listed here under one department. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration was added in 1970.
(16) The DEA was created under Reorganization Plan No. 2 of July 1, 1973, merging into one agency in the Justice Department the following agencies and functions: the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs; the Office for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement; the Office of National Narcotic Intelligence; divisions of the Bureau of Customs which had responsibilities for drug investigation; and divisions of the Office of Science and Technology relating to drug enforcement.
(17) The Office of Assistant Secretary for Consumer Affairs, created in 1976 in the Department of Housing and Urban Development, was expanded in 1977 to become the NVACP. The agency administers earlier legislation.
(18) NTSB was originally an autonomous agency within DOT, established under the Department of Transportation Act of 1966. The Board was given fully independent status under the Transportation Safety Act of 1974 and began operations under this law on April 1, 1975.

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
JOB SAFETY AND OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS			
1910	Mine Safety Act of May 15, 1910 [amended]	36 Stat. 369	Mine Safety and Health Administration [Labor][1]
1916	Federal Employees Compensation Act	39 Stat. 742	Employment Standards Administration [Labor][2]
1927	Longshoremen's and Harbor Worker's Compensation Act [later extended]	44 Stat. 1424	Employment Standards Administration Occupational Safety and Health Administration[3] [Labor]
1931	Davis-Bacon Act	49 Stat. 1494	Employment Standards Administration [Labor]
1935	National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act) [amended]	49 Stat. 449	National Labor Relations Board
1936	Public Contracts Act	—	Employment Standards Administration [Labor]
1936	Walsh-Healey Act	49 Stat. 2036	Occupational Safety and Health Administration [Labor][3]
1938	Fair Labor Standards Act [amended]	52 Stat. 1060	Employment Standards Administration [Labor]
1947	Labor-Management Relations Act (Taft-Hartley Act) [amending Wagner Act of 1935]	61 Stat. 136	National Labor Relations Board
1959	Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (Landrum-Griffin Act) [amending Wagner Act of 1935]	73 Stat. 520	National Labor Relations Board Labor-Management Services Administration [Labor][4]
1963	Equal Pay Act [amended]	77 Stat. 56	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission[5]
1963	Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act	78 Stat. 920	Employment Standards Administration [Labor]
1964	Civil Rights Act (Title VII) [amended]	78 Stat. 241	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
1965	Executive Order 11246 [amended]	—	Employment Standards Administration [Labor]
1965	Service Contract Act	79 Stat. 1034; P.L. 89-286	Employment Standards Administration Occupational Safety and Health Administration[3] [Labor]

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
JOB SAFETY AND OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS (cont.)			
1966	Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act	80 Stat. 772	Mine Safety and Health Administration [Labor]
1967	Age Discrimination in Employment Act [amended]	81 Stat. 602	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission[5]
1968	Consumer Credit Protection Act (Title III, Federal Wage Garnishment Law)	82 Stat. 146	Employment Standards Administration [Labor]
1969	Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act (Black Lung)	83 Stat. 742	Employment Standards Administration Mine Safety and Health Administration [Labor]
1969	Construction Safety Act	83 Stat. 96; P.L. 91-54	Occupational Safety and Health Administration [Labor][3]
1970	Occupational Safety and Health Act	84 Stat. 1590; P.L. 91-596	Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission Occupational Safety and Health Administration [Labor]
1971	Postal Reorganization Act	84 Stat. 719	National Labor Relations Board
1972	Equal Employment Opportunity Act [amending Civil Rights Act of 1964]	86 Stat. 103 [78 Stat. 241]	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
1973	Rehabilitation Act	87 Stat. 355	Employment Standards Administration [Labor] Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
1974	Health Care Institutions Act	—	National Labor Relations Board
1974	Employee Retirement Income Security Act	88 Stat. 829	Labor-Management Services Administration [Labor]
1974	Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act	88 Stat. 1578	Employment Standards Administration Labor-Management Services Administration [Labor]
1977	Federal Mine Safety and Health Amendments Act	91 Stat. 1290	Mine Safety and Health Administration [Labor]

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
JOB SAFETY AND OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS (cont.)			
1977	Black Lung Benefits Reform Act [amended]	92 Stat. 95	Employment Standards Administration [Labor]
1978	Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1978	—	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission(5)
1978	Pregnancy Discrimination Act [amending Civil Rights Act of 1964]	P.L. 95-555 [78 Stat. 241]	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Notes: Job Safety and Other Working Conditions

(1) The Mine Safety and Health Administration was established in the Department of Labor in 1977 under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Amendments Act. Its functions were formerly performed by the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration, established in 1973 in the Department of the Interior. The agency administers earlier legislation.
(2) The ESA was established in 1971 in the Labor Department but administers many earlier laws relating to federal contract compliance, employment standards, and worker compensation.
(3) OSHA was established in the Labor Department under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, but it administers earlier legislation.
(4) LMSA was established in the Labor Department in 1963, but it administers this earlier law.
(5) The EEOC was established under the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VII. Enforcement responsibility for the Equal Pay Act was transferred to the agency from the Labor Department in July, 1979, as was that for the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, under Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1978 (to streamline federal EEO compliance).

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY			
1899	River and Harbor Act	30 Stat. 1151	Army Corps of Engineers [Defense]
1900	Lacey Act	31 Stat. 187	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior][1]
1905	Act of March 3, 1905 [dredged material dumping]	33 Stat. 1137	Army Corps of Engineers [Defense]
1918	Migratory Bird Treaty Act	40 Stat. 755	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]
1918	Act of July 19, 1918 [danger zones in navigable waters]	40 Stat. 892	Army Corps of Engineers [Defense]
1929	Migratory Bird Conservation Act	45 Stat. 1222	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]
1934	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act	48 Stat. 401	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]
1934	Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act	48 Stat. 452	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]
1935	Federal Power Act (Public Utility Act) [superseded Federal Water Power Act of 1920]	[41 Stat. 1063]	Economic Regulatory Administration [Energy][2]
1938	Natural Gas Act	52 Stat. 821	Economic Regulatory Administration [Energy]
1940	Bald Eagle Protection Act	54 Stat. 250	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]
1940	Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1940	54 Stat. 1232	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior] [consolidated Bureaus of Biological Survey and Fisheries]
1946	Atomic Energy Act	60 Stat. 755	Nuclear Regulatory Commission[3]
1954	Atomic Energy Act (amendments)	68 Stat. 919	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
1956	Fish and Wildlife Act [amended in 1974]	70 Stat. 1119 [88 Stat. 92]	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY (cont.)			
1961	Wetlands Act	75 Stat. 813	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]
1965	Anadromous Fish Conservation Act	79 Stat. 1125	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]
1969	National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act	83 Stat. 283	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]
1969	National Environmental Policy Act	83 Stat. 852	Council on Environmental Quality[4]
1970	National Environmental Improvement Act	84 Stat. 114	Council on Environmental Quality
1970	Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970	—	Environmental Protection Agency
1970	Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970	—	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior][5]
1970	Water Quality Improvement Act	84 Stat. 94	Council on Environmental Quality [also Environmental Protection Agency]
1970	Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970	84 Stat. 1676	Environmental Protection Agency
1972	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act	86 Stat. 975	Environmental Protection Agency
1972	Marine Mammal Protection Act	86 Stat. 1027	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]
1972	Noise Control Act	86 Stat. 1234	Environmental Protection Agency
1972	Coastal Zone Management Act	86 Stat. 1280	Army Corps of Engineers [Defense]
1972	Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments	86 Stat. 819	Environmental Protection Agency
1972	Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act	86 Stat. 1052	Environmental Protection Agency Army Corps of Engineers [Defense]
1973	Endangered Species Act	87 Stat. 884	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]
1973	Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act	87 Stat. 628	Economic Regulatory Administration [Energy]
1974	Federal Energy Act	88 Stat. 96	Economic Regulatory Administration [Energy]
1974	Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974	88 Stat. 96	Economic Regulatory Administration [Energy]

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY (cont.)			
1974	Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act	88 Stat. 246	Economic Regulatory Administration [Energy] Environmental Protection Agency
1974	Energy Reorganization Act	88 Stat. 1242	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
1974	Safe Drinking Water Act	88 Stat. 1661	Environmental Protection Agency
1975	Energy Policy and Conservation Act	89 Stat. 871	Economic Regulatory Administration [Energy]
1976	Energy Conservation and Production Act	90 Stat. 1125	Economic Regulatory Administration [Energy]
1976	Toxic Substances Control Act	90 Stat. 2005	Environmental Protection Agency
1976	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	90 Stat. 95	Environmental Protection Agency
1977	Department of Energy Organization Act	91 Stat. 565	Economic Regulatory Administration [Energy]
1977	Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977	91 Stat. 685	Environmental Protection Agency Nuclear Regulatory Commission
1977	Clean Water Act [amended Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972]	91 Stat. 1566 [86 Stat. 816]	Army Corps of Engineers [Defense] Environmental Protection Agency
1977	Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act	P.L. 95-97	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement [Interior]
1978	Power Plant and Industrial Fuel Use Act	92 Stat. 3289	Economic Regulatory Administration [Energy]
1979	Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1979, Executive Order No. 12142	— —	Office of the Federal Inspector of the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies

ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY (cont.)

Notes: Environment and Energy

(1) The Fish and Wildlife Service was established in its present form in 1940, when the Bureau of Fisheries (1871) and the Bureau of Biological Survey (1885) were consolidated.

(2) The ERA, established in the Department of Energy in 1977, administers all or part of legislation originally under the control of the Federal Power Commission (established 1920). Prior to 1977, regulatory activities of the ERA were performed by the Federal Energy Office (established 1973), which was replaced by the Federal Energy Administration in 1974. Major functions of the defunct FPC now reside with the independent Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. [See legislation for FERC under *Industry-Specific Agencies*.]

(3) The NRC was established under the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974. It assumed nuclear regulatory and licensing powers of the Atomic Energy Commission, established in 1946. (Research and development functions of the AEC were transferred to the Energy Research and Development Administration in DOE.)

(4) The Environmental Quality Council (EQC), a unit of the Executive Branch organized in June 1969, preceded the CEQ, which was established under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, signed into law on January 1, 1970. (The primary thrust of NEPA was to consolidate federal environmental protection efforts into one agency, the Environmental Protection Agency, established December 2, 1970.)

(5) This plan transferred the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to the Department of Commerce.

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
ECONOMIC REGULATION			
FINANCE AND BANKING			
1863	National Currency Act of February 25, 1863 (National Banking Act)	12 Stat. 665	Comptroller of the Currency [Treasury]
1913	Federal Reserve Act [amended]	38 Stat. 251	Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1914	Federal Trade Commission Act [amended](1)	38 Stat. 717, 719	Federal Home Loan Bank Board(2) Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors) Comptroller of the Currency [Treasury]
1932	Federal Home Loan Bank Act [amended]	47 Stat. 725	Federal Home Loan Bank Board
1933	Securities Act of 1933 (May 27, 1933) [amended in part by Securities Exchange Act of 1934]	48 Stat. 74-95	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1933	Federal Reserve Act [amended]	48 Stat. 162	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
1933	Home Owners Loan Act	48 Stat. 132	Federal Home Loan Bank Board
1933	Banking Act of 1933	48 Stat. 162	Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1934	Federal Credit Union Act [amended]	48 Stat. 1216	National Credit Union Administration(3)
1934	Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (June 6, 1934)	48 Stat. 881-909	Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1934	National Housing Act (Title IV) [amended 1974]	48 Stat. 1255	Federal Home Loan Bank Board
1935	Banking Act of 1935	48 Stat. 684	Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1950	Defense Production Act	64 Stat. 789	Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1950	Federal Deposit Insurance Act	64 Stat. 873	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
1955	Housing Amendments of 1955 [amending Federal Home Loan Bank Act of 1932]	69 Stat. 640	Federal Home Loan Bank Board

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
FINANCE AND BANKING (cont.)			
1956	Bank Holding Company Act	70 Stat. 133	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1960	Bank Merger Act	74 Stat. 129	Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1962	Bank Service Corporation Act	76 Stat. 1132	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1968	Open Housing Act	82 Stat. 81	Comptroller of the Currency [Treasury] Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Home Loan Bank Board
1968	Truth-in-Lending Act	82 Stat. 146	Comptroller of the Currency [Treasury] Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Home Loan Bank Board Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1968	Bank Protection Act	82 Stat. 294	Comptroller of the Currency [Treasury] Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Home Loan Bank Board Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1970	National Credit Union Administration Act	84 Stat. 49	National Credit Union Administration
1970	Home Finance Act	84 Stat. 450	Federal Home Loan Bank Board
1970	National Credit Union Share Insurance Act	84 Stat. 994	National Credit Union Administration
1970	Bank Records and Foreign Transactions Act	84 Stat. 1118	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1970	Fair Credit Reporting Act	84 Stat. 1126	Comptroller of the Currency [Treasury] Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1971	Farm Credit Act [amended by the Act of December 31, 1975]	85 Stat. 583 [89 Stat. 1060]	Farm Credit Administration

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
FINANCE AND BANKING (cont.)			
1973	NOW Accounts Act	87 Stat. 342	Comptroller of the Currency [Treasury] Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Home Loan Bank Board Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1974	Fair Credit Billing Act	88 Stat. 1511; P.L. 94-495	Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1974	Equal Credit Opportunity Act	88 Stat. 1521; P.L. 94-495	Comptroller of the Currency [Treasury] Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Home Loan Bank Board Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1974	Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act	88 Stat. 1724	Comptroller of the Currency [Treasury] Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Home Loan Bank Board
1975	Home Mortgage Disclosure Act	89 Stat. 1125; P.L. 94-200	Comptroller of the Currency [Treasury] Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Home Loan Bank Board Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1976	Consumer Leasing Act	90 Stat. 257	Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1977	Fair Debt Collection Practices Act	91 Stat. 874	Comptroller of the Currency [Treasury] Federal Home Loan Bank Board
1977	Housing and Community Development Act	91 Stat. 1111	Federal Home Loan Bank Board
1977	Community Reinvestment Act	91 Stat. 1147	Comptroller of the Currency [Treasury] Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1978	National Credit Union Administration Central Liquidity Facility Act	92 Stat. 3641	National Credit Union Administration

Notes: Finance and Banking

(1) The Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914 prohibits unfair or deceptive banking practices.
(2) The FHLBB was not established until 1932 but administers a portion of the FTC Act.
(3) The NCUA was established in 1970 but carries out responsibilities under this earlier law.

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC AGENCIES			
1887	Interstate Commerce Act [later revised]	24 Stat. 379, 383	Interstate Commerce Commission
1910	Mann-Elkins Act	36 Stat. 539	Interstate Commerce Commission
1912	Panama Canal Act	37 Stat. 560	Interstate Commerce Commission
1916	Shipping Act of 1916 [amended]	39 Stat. 728	Federal Maritime Commission(1)
1917	Esch Car Service Act	40 Stat. 101	Interstate Commerce Commission
1920	Federal Water Power Act [became Part I of Federal Power Act of 1935]	41 Stat. 1063	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission(2)
1920	Merchant Marine Act of 1920 [also of 1928, 1936, and 1941]	—	Federal Maritime Commission
1920	Transportation Act of 1920 [also of 1940, 1942, and 1958]	41 Stat. 456	Interstate Commerce Commission
1922	Commodity Exchange Act [amended]	42 Stat. 998	Commodity Futures Trading Commission(3)
1933	Agricultural Adjustment Act (Sec. 22)	48 Stat. 31	Foreign Agricultural Service [Agriculture](4)
1933	Intercoastal Shipping Act [amended]	49 Stat. 1425	Federal Maritime Commission
1934	Communications Act	49 Stat. 1064	Federal Communications Commission
1935	Motor Carrier Act	49 Stat. 543	Interstate Commerce Commission
1938	Civil Aeronautics Act	52 Stat. 973; P.L. 75-703	Civil Aeronautics Board(5)
1938	Natural Gas Act [amended 1942]	52 Stat. 821	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
1948	Reed-Bullwinkle Act	62 Stat. 472	Interstate Commerce Commission
1951	Renegotiation Act	65 Stat. 7	Renegotiation Board(6)
1954	Agricultural Act of 1954	—	Foreign Agricultural Service [Agriculture]

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC AGENCIES (cont.)			
1958	Federal Aviation Act	72 Stat. 731, 973	Civil Aeronautics Board
1962	Communications Satellite Act	76 Stat. 419	Federal Communications Commission
1964	Meat Import Act	78 Stat. 594	Foreign Agricultural Service [Agriculture]
1966	Public Law 89-777 [financial statements for passenger vessels]	—	Federal Maritime Commission
1966	Department of Transportation Act	81 Stat. 224	Interstate Commerce Commission(7)
1967	Clean Air Act of 1967	8 Stat. 485	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
1968	Public Law 90-298 [freight charges and tariff rates]	—	Federal Maritime Commission
1969	Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act	82 Stat. 720	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
1969	National Environmental Policy Act	83 Stat. 852	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
1970	Rail Passenger Service Act	84 Stat. 1327	Interstate Commerce Commission
1972	Public Law 91-416 [amending Shipping Act of 1916 and Intercoastal Shipping Act of 1933]	—	Federal Maritime Commission
1972	Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments	86 Stat. 816, 896	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Federal Maritime Commission
1973	Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act	87 Stat. 584	Federal Maritime Commission
1973	Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act	87 Stat. 628	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
1973	Regional Rail Reorganization Act	87 Stat. 985	Interstate Commerce Commission
1974	Trade Expansion Act (Sec. 204)	—	Foreign Agricultural Service [Agriculture]
1974	Act of October 23, 1974 [amending Commodity Exchange Act of 1922]	88 Stat. 1389; P.L. 93-463	Commodity Futures Trading Commission

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC AGENCIES (cont.)			
1975	Energy Policy and Conservation Act	89 Stat. 874	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
1976	Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act	90 Stat. 31	Interstate Commerce Commission
1977	Department of Energy Organization Act	91 Stat. 565	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission(2)
1977	Clean Water Act of 1977	91 Stat. 1566	Federal Maritime Commission
1978	Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments	92 Stat. 670	Federal Maritime Commission
1978	Act of September 30, 1978 [amending Commodity Exchange Act of 1922]	92 Stat. 865; P.L. 95-405	Commodity Futures Trading Commission
1978	Airline Deregulation Act	92 Stat. 1705; P.L. 95-504	Civil Aeronautics Board
1978	Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act	92 Stat. 3289	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Notes: Industry-Specific Agencies

(1) The Federal Maritime Commission took over the regulatory activities of the Maritime Administration (Department of Commerce) in 1961. It administers earlier legislation.
(2) FERC was established as an independent agency in 1977, within but separate from the Department of Energy, under the Department of Energy Organization Act. The majority of the agency's responsibilities resided with the Federal Power Commission, established in 1920 under the Federal Water Power Act and later consolidated under the Federal Power Act (also called the Public Utility Act) of 1935. [See legislation for Economic Regulatory Administration under *Environment and Energy*.] The Federal Water Power Act became Part I of the Federal Power Act of 1935. FERC administers other major laws formerly under the authority of the FPC.
(3) The CFTC was established in 1974 as the successor to the Commodity Exchange Authority, which was established in the Agriculture Department in 1922.
(4) The FAS was established in the Agriculture Department in 1974, but it administers earlier legislation.
(5) The CAB was established in 1940 as the successor to the Civil Aeronautics Authority, established in 1938.
(6) The Renegotiation Board was abolished March 31, 1979, pursuant to the Act of October 10, 1978 (92 Stat. 1043).
(7) The Department of Transportation Act of 1966 transferred the ICC's jurisdiction over carrier safety practices to DOT.

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
GENERAL BUSINESS			
1836	Patent Act of 1836	5 Stat. 117	Patent and Trademark Office [Commerce][1]
1870	Copyright Act of July 8, 1870	16 Stat. 212-217	Copyright Office [Library of Congress]
1909	Copyright Act of March 4, 1909 [amended]	—	Copyright Office [Library of Congress]
1914	Federal Trade Commission Act [amended by 52 Stat. 111]	38 Stat. 717	Federal Trade Commission
1914	Clayton Act	38 Stat. 730	Federal Trade Commission
1916	United States Tariff Commission Act	39 Stat. 975	International Trade Commission[2]
1918	Export Trade Act	40 Stat. 516	Federal Trade Commission
1921	Antidumping Act [amended]	42 Stat. 11	International Trade Commission
1930	Tariff Act	46 Stat. 930	International Trade Commission
1933	Securities Act	48 Stat. 74	Securities and Exchange Commission
1933	Agricultural Adjustment Act	48 Stat. 131	International Trade Commission
1934	Securities Exchange Act [amended]	48 Stat. 881	Securities and Exchange Commission
1935	Public Utility Holding Company Act	49 Stat. 803	Securities and Exchange Commission
1936	Robinson-Patman Act	49 Stat. 1526	Federal Trade Commission
1938	Bankruptcy Act (Chapter X)	52 Stat. 883	Securities and Exchange Commission
1939	Trust Indenture Act	53 Stat. 1149	Securities and Exchange Commission
1940	Investment Company Act	54 Stat. 789	Securities and Exchange Commission
1940	Investment Advisers Act	54 Stat. 847	Securities and Exchange Commission
1940	Wool Products Labeling Act	54 Stat. 1128	Federal Trade Commission

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
GENERAL BUSINESS (cont.)			
1946	Lanham Trademark Act [amended]	60 Stat. 427; P.L. 79-489	Federal Trade Commission Patent and Trademark Office [Commerce]
1949	Export Control Act [amended]	63 Stat. 7	Industry and Trade Commission[3]
1950	Defense Production Act (Title VII) [amended by Act of August 15, 1970]	64 Stat. 798 [84 Stat. 796; P.L. 91-379]	Cost Accounting Standards Board[4]
1951	Fur Products Labeling Act	65 Stat. 175	Federal Trade Commission
1952	Patent Act of 1952 [amended in 1975]	66 Stat. 792; P.L. 82-593 [88 Stat. 1949]	Patent and Trademark Office [Commerce]
1953	Small Business Act of 1953	67 Stat. 230	Small Business Administration
1958	Small Business Act of 1958	72 Stat. 384	Small Business Administration
1958	Small Business Investment Act [amended]	72 Stat. 689	Small Business Administration
1958	Textile Fiber Products Identification Act	72 Stat. 1717	Federal Trade Commission
1962	Trade Expansion Act	76 Stat. 872	International Trade Commission
1965	Public Works and Economic Development Act	79 Stat 553	Small Business Administration
1966	Fair Packaging and Labeling Act	80 Stat. 1269	Federal Trade Commission
1969	Truth-in-Lending Act	82 Stat. 146	Federal Trade Commission
1969	Export Administration Act [amended in 1977]	P.L. 91-184 [P.L. 95-52]	Industry and Trade Administration [Commerce]
1970	Fair Credit Reporting Act	84 Stat. 1521	Federal Trade Commission

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
GENERAL BUSINESS (cont.)			
1970	Disaster Relief Act	84 Stat. 1744	Small Business Administration
1973	Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act	87 Stat. 2	Small Business Administration
1974	Council on Wage and Price Stability Act [amended in 1975 and 1977]	88 Stat. 750; P.L. 93-378 [89 Stat. 411; P.L. 94-78] [91 Stat. 1091; P.L. 95-121]	Council on Wage and Price Stability
1974	Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments of 1974 [amended May 11, 1976]	88 Stat. 1280; P.L. 93-443 [90 Stat. 475; P.L. 94-283]	Federal Election Commission[5]
1974	Fair Credit Billing Act	88 Stat. 1511	Federal Trade Commission
1974	Trade Act of 1974	88 Stat. 1978, 2009	Small Business Administration International Trade Commission
1975	Magnuson-Moss Warranty—Federal Trade Commission Improvement Act	88 Stat. 2123	Federal Trade Commission
1976	Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvement Act	90 Stat. 1383	Federal Trade Commission
1976	Act of October 19, 1976 [copyright revisions]	90 Stat. 2541	Copyright Office [Library of Congress]
1977	Debt Collection Act	91 Stat. 874	Federal Trade Commission
1979	Trade Agreements Act	—	International Trade Commission
1979	Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1979	—	Industry and Trade Administration [Commerce]

APPENDIX

Methodology and Sources of Information

The basic methodology for updating information in this edition proceeded in two steps: first to review all data contained in the sources listed below, and subsequently to examine information provided by regulatory agencies themselves. The review process consisted of cross-checking all new or existing information for its pertinence and validity.

The *Directory* is, to some degree, a digest of two primary sources: the *1979-1980 United States Government Manual* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, revised 1979), and *The Budget of the United States Government* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office), including the *Appendix*, for fiscal years 1972-1981. The appendices to the *Budgets*, like the *Government Manual*, provided useful descriptions of each agency. Special Analyses D, "Investment, Operating, and Other Budget Outlays," contained in *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office), for fiscal years 1972-1981, were also used to help identify the regulatory expenditures of some agencies whose activities are only partly regulatory.

Secondary sources were used for validation purposes and for details. These included: *The Challenge of Regulatory Reform: A Report to the President from the Domestic Council Review Group on Regulatory Reform* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977); the *Consumer Protection Directory* (Chicago: Marquis Academic Media, 1975); the annual reports and other public information documents of many federal agencies; and the American Enterprise Institute's Legislative Analyses Series, *Review: Sessions of the Congress*, for the 1974-1977 Congresses (Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research).

The Congressional Quarterly's *Federal Regulatory Directory 1979-1980* (Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly Inc., 1979) was consulted to check specific legislation which applies to various agencies and to corroborate details concerning the organizational structure of various agencies.

Following the publication of the first edition of this *Directory*, each agency received a copy of the description composed for that agency and a request for comments and/or further information. Most agencies, though not all of them, responded to one or more letters of inquiry. The comments received, along with annual reports and other government documents, were carefully consulted for this second edition, and appropriate revisions were incorporated here.

April 1980

INDEX

Agricultural Marketing Service
Department of Agriculture 49

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Department of Agriculture 50

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Department of Agriculture 51

Antitrust Division
Department of Justice 63

Army Corps of Engineers
Department of Defense 57

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Department of the Treasury 75

Civil Aeronautics Board 21

Coast Guard
Department of Transportation 69

Commodity Futures Trading Commission 22

Comptroller of the Currency 76

Consumer Product Safety Commission 23

Copyright Office
Library of Congress 78

Cost Accounting Standards Board 24

Council on Environmental Quality 25

Council on Wage and Price Stability 26

Customs Service
Department of the Treasury 77

Drug Enforcement Administration
Department of Justice 64

Economic Regulatory Administration
Department of Energy 58

Employment Standards Administration
Department of Labor 65

Environmental Protection Agency 27

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission 28

Farm Credit Administration 29

Federal Aviation Administration
Department of Transportation 70

Federal Communications Commission 30
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation 31
Federal Election Commission 32
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission 33
Federal Grain Inspection Service
Department of Agriculture 52
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation 71
Federal Home Loan Bank Board 34
Federal Maritime Commission 35
Federal Railroad Administration
Department of Transportation 72
Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors) 36
Federal Trade Commission 37
Fish and Wildlife Service
Department of the Interior 61
Food and Drug Administration
Department of Health and Human Services 59
Food Safety and Quality Service
Department of Agriculture 53
Foreign Agricultural Service
Department of Agriculture 54
Industry and Trade Administration
Department of Commerce 55
International Trade Commission 38
Interstate Commerce Commission 39
Labor-Management Services Administration
Department of Labor 66
Materials Transportation Bureau
Department of Transportation 73
Mine Safety and Health Administration
Department of Labor 67
National Credit Union Administration 40
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Department of Transportation 74
National Labor Relations Board 41

National Transportation Safety Board 42
Nuclear Regulatory Commission..... 43
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Department of Labor 68
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission 44
Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations, and Consumer Protection
Department of Housing and Urban Development 60
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
Department of the Interior 62
Office of the Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System..... 45
Patent and Trademark Office
Department of Commerce 56
Securities and Exchange Commission 46
Small Business Administration 47

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Previous titles in this series currently in print:

12. **The Costs of Government Regulation**, Murray L. Weidenbaum.

13. **Corporate Planning Versus Government Planning**, Murray L. Weidenbaum and Linda Rockwood.

15. **Strategies for Business Survival in a World of Government Intervention**, Murray L. Weidenbaum.

16. **How Britain Went Wrong**, Robert Bacon and Walter Eltis.

17. **Vertical Control by Labor Unions**, Frederick R. Warren-Boulton.

19. **The Debate Over Saving, Investment and Capital Shortages**, Murray L. Weidenbaum.

21. **The Case for Tax Loopholes**, Murray L. Weidenbaum.

22. **The Technology of Risk and Return**, Edward Greenberg, William J. Marshall and Jess B. Yawitz.

23. **Cutting the Size of Big Government**, Murray L. Weidenbaum.

25. **Government and the Citizen**, Murray L. Weidenbaum.

26. **Workers and the Hours Decision**, Edward Kalachek.

27. **The Future of Government Regulation: The Public Response**, Murray L. Weidenbaum.

28. **Control of the Bureaucracy: A Mismatch of Incentives and Capabilities**, Morris P. Fiorina

29. **Some Economic Aspects of Ethical-Behavioural Codes**, Roland N. McKean

30. **The Future of Business: Shock or Stability?** Murray L. Weidenbaum

Additional copies are available from:

Center for the Study of American Business
Washington University
Campus Box 1208
St. Louis, Missouri 63130

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies

GENERAL BUSINESS (cont.)

Notes: General Business

(1) Prior to 1925, the PTO was in the Department of State.
(2) The name of the U.S. Tariff Commission (established 1916) was changed to the International Trade Commission under the Trade Act of 1974.
(3) The ITA, established in the Commerce Department in 1977, took over most of the functions of the Domestic and International Business Administration. Predecessors of the agency were the Bureau of Statistics (1820) and the Bureau of Manufactures (1903), which were merged in 1912 into the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
(4) The Board was established in 1970 to administer the cost accounting provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950.
(5) In 1976 the Supreme Court found parts of this 1974 law unconstitutional. The FEC was reconstituted in May 1976 under the Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments of 1976